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NATO'S MBFR APPROACH INFRINGES ON SPECIAL STATUS COUNTRIES

LD021556Y Moscow TASS in English 1355 GMT 2 Nov 78 LD

["To Seek Concrete Results"--TASS headline]

[Text] Vienna, November 2, TASS--TASS correspondent Igor Maslov reports:

One of the manifestations of the general line of the socialist states in the struggle for peace in their active participation in the talks on mutual troop and arms reductions in central Europe, Lubomir Shopov, the leader of the Bulgarian delegation to these talks, said to the TASS correspondent. He addressed today a closed plenary meeting held in the Hofburg Palace here.

From the very beginning of the Vienna talks, which have been going on for 60 months now, the socialist countries have been persistently seeking concrete results on the basis of a mutual and reasonable compromise.

The proposals of the socialist countries of June 8 this year are aimed at a just settlement, on the basis of equality, of the question of mutual troop and arms reductions in central Europe. These proposals do not give anyone any unilateral military advantages, nor do they diminish anyone's security or change the historically shaped balance of forces in the force reductions area and beyond it. This fully accords with the interests of the parties directly invcIved in the talks and the countries with a special status, such as Bulgaria.

The West's approach to the problems discussed in Vienna would make it possible in the future to change the balance of forces in the force reductions area in favour of one of the groupings, namely NATO. Such an approach infringes the interests of the special-status countries and is therefore unacceptable, L. Shopov went on.

To solve effectively the task of the Vienna talks, that of considerably reducing the military potentials on the basis of reciprocity and equality, it is necessary for the West to accept the just proposals of the socialist countries. We have every right to expect a constructive reply from the Western side.

BLOC'S IDEOLOGICAL UNITY INDESTRUCTIBLE, RALLIED FROM WITHIN

LD020841Y Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 24 Oct 78 p 5 LD

[Yatskevich article: "Ideological Unity Is the Main Source of the Fraternal Parties' Strength"]

[Text] Today it is impossible to take in at a glance the construction sites on which the peoples of the socialist community countries, under the leadership of their Marxist-Leninist parties and helping one another, are building the edifice of the new society which mankind's best minds have dreamed. This community of parties and builder-peoples is a highly effective system capable of building and reliably defending and also extending comprehensive fraternal international assistance to the other detachments of the world communist movement and liberation anti-imperialist forces only if it is guided by common theoretical basic principles: the Marxist-Leninist teaching and socialist internationalism.

According to V. I. Lenin's idea, to implement unified action on an international scale communists need clarity in their basic ideological views and ideological unity. The entire history of the international communist and workers movement and particularly the fraternal communist parties of the socialist community countries has totally confirmed the mighty force of the fraternal parties' ideological unity and internationalism.

It is precisely ideological unity which engenders the mighty unity of action of the international working class. With it it has achieved all its gains, including the supreme gain--the building of a real socialist world. Through the international efforts of the working class scientific socialism has been transferred from the theoretical sphere into political, economic and social practice, radically altering in its own favor the entire disposition of class forces in the world; Socialism determines the road of mankind's development. And in future along this path, as K. Marx foresaw, "only an international alliance of the working class can insure its ultimate victory."

On the other hand it is equally obvious--and this is corroborated by history--that any deviation from ideological unity postpones the ultimate victory of the international working class by making it easier for the united imperialist forces to rout the national detachments which have lost their ideological orientation or which are incapable of implementing it. That was the fate of revolutionary actions in a number of European countries in the twenties.

As is well known, the anticommunists' obsessive concept of "destroying" the socialist world includes its "ideological disarmament" and through this splitting the organizational forms of the socialist community. They attempt to put forward spurious theses regarding the "pressure," "diktat" and "hand of Moscow" on which ideological unity is supposedly based.

In actual fact there is nothing further from the truth than the bourgeoisie's myths regarding the origin of the ideological unity of the socialist countries' fraternal parties. Of course, the process of the ideological formation and development of these parties cannot be regarded as a straight line. It is incomparably richer; it has had its upsurges and difficulties, turning points, fierce struggles against ideological deviations, currents and oppositions and even attempts by counterrevolutionaries to prompt regression. But in the final analysis it is the firmness of the fraternal parties' ideological unity which determines their cohesion and strength today.

The sources of this unity include the class nature of the fraternal parties, which were born in their countries of the selfsame social sources--the workers movement. As is well known, the workers' worldwide liberation mission is international. And so the class roots of the fraternal parties' ideological unity are also international.

It is only Marxism-Leninism as a scientific theory which leads the international working class to revolutionary liberation. As practice has proved, in order to implement the working class' worldwide liberation mission it has been necessary for the communist parties in each of their countries to combine the mass workers movement with Marxism-Leninism. Thus the fraternal parties receive a unified theoretical guiding thread which is their common connecting thread.

The ideological unity of the socialist countries' fraternal parties was also objectively prepared by the similarity of the very process of building each of the proletarian parties of the new type.

This means that the very Leninist statement on the question of theory's revolutionary transforming role--that there can be no revolutionary movement without revolutionary theory and that only a party guided by advanced theory is capable of playing the role of leading fighter--ruled out a forcible opportunist approach to building the parties. In its time each of them chose the Leninist party building concept. This stresses repeatedly that only cohesive people who share the same ideological views--revolutionaries whose association is conscious and free--can be a collective fighter and the political leader [vozhd] of the working class. Thus ideology has been the factor rallying each emergent fraternal party from within. The creation of these parties has everywhere been preceded by tremendous ideological and theoretical work and uncompromising struggle against reformist, opportunist views.

In an attempt to sow mistrust in people's minds and to deter them from communism, ideological saboteurs depict the ideological unity of the socialist states' parties as a community [obshchnost] of sectarian, ossified, dogmatic organizations reproducing the "Soviet version of socialism" to please the USSR and under its control."

This is a malicious caricature of reality. History and contemporary practice of the fraternal parties totally expose it. The point is that in uniting their understanding of the tasks and interests of the working class, fraternal parties occupied, as they do today, firm Marxist-Leninist positions. This means that in their decisive, finest historical hour as they lead the masses to storm capitalism under specific political and socioeconomic conditions the parties have been able, as V. I. Lenin taught, "To apply the general and basic principles of communism to the distinctive nature of the relations between classes and parties and to the originality in the objective development toward communism which is peculiar to each individual country...."

In other words, they have creatively applied the general laws of socialist revolution and socialist building discovered by Marxist science under conditions of the specific national nature, objective particular features and specific historical conditions of their countries.

Thus the bourgeois myth of the "purely Russian" importance of Leninism, the"dissimilarity" of Marxism and Leninism and other fantasies from our ideological opponents have instructively collapsed: The general laws of socialism have been creatively implemented by the communists under not only different but contrasting conditions--in European and Asian conditions, such as in the USSR, in exclusively European conditions as in Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania and Czechoslovakia, under purely Latin American conditions in Cuba and in the very midst of Asia in Mongolia.

And since each of these countries' fraternal parties emerged as a genuinely political, worker and revolutionary party of the new type, they naturally chose the Marxist-Leninist path of political struggle and, traveling it, arrived at ideological unity, at the equal and joint development of theory, at the struggle for its purity and at cohesion of the basis of proletarian and then socialist internationalism.

The imperialist bourgeoisie's class hatred for proletarian, socialist internationalism can be seen clearly from its numerous concepts. Formulating one of these--the concept of "distant goals"--Roberts, the American "disconnector" of internationalism, cynically wrote: "Most of us would agree that 'national communism' is preferable" to the united front of the socialist countries." This anticommunist maxim was written 8 years ago but its achievement today is indeed just as distant a goal as it was 8 years ago. The attempts to scatter in the path of the international communist countries--guidebooks to a "national," so-called "creative" Marxism, "Eurocommunism" and so forth to pull the national detachments of communists in different directions have failed. Their international cohesion is strengthening. The Conference of European Communist and Workers Parties (1976) reaffirmed their determination to "develop their internationalist comradely voluntary cooperation."

The communists are proud that their theory is based on all the noblest, most humane and democratic ideas of mankind--ideas which they will never betray. Characterizing this loyalty, K. Marx wrote 136 years ago that for the communist"...there are ties that are impossible to escape without breaking your heart...." Indeed, in breaking with the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, a party or an individual also loses its communist, revolutionary nature.

That is what happened to the renegades from the communist movement who moved into the camp of the bourgeoisie and became its mercenary hawkers and that is what will happen to those who attempt to follow their path of degradation and shame.

The bourgeoisie has no, nor can it have any attractive theory since any of them is renowned for its totally mercenary, effectively totalitarian class power camouflaged by the "electoral" system--which is powerless to change anything--of bourgeois "democracy" which perpetually preserves the commanding heights for the bourgeoisie. Some 10 years ago, in an attempt to distract the attention of the masses from communism and the class nature of capitalism, the bourgeoisie resorted to a clamorous "renunciation" of ideology--"deideologization." But underneath law the same old apologia for capitalism. And now (before the eyes of a single generation!) the bourgeoisie has embarked on the "reverse" process--"reideologization," the creation of a "new" ideology. But all its "new values" and "new views" are apologetic homilies as old as capitalism.

Whatever concepts, from "deideologization" to "reideologization," the bourgeoisie may invent, it merely demonstrates the scientific unsoundness of its social theory. Ideological impotence leads the bourgeoisie to the point where it has to introduce into the sphere of spiritual struggle against communism--to no effect, of course--"arguments" from the material sphere such as breaking off trade deals, or muscle-flexing by generals at NATO's latest provocative sessions or maneuvers.

The six decades of real socialism's existence, like these present-day facts, attest that the language of pressure and blackmail is the vocabulary of imperialism and not socialism, which has convincing scientific and factual arguments and moral strength in the ideological struggle and in its ideological unity. [paragraph continues]

The facts confirm that the language of pressure is useless, that it must be replaced by the honest struggle of ideas according with prospects of peace and international cooperation.

The ideological unity of the socialist countries' fraternal parties serves their common cause well. It comprises the basis of their all-round cooperation and successes and their gradual rapprochement which now acts increasingly as a natural law. "The communists' general line on ideological questions," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed, "is essentially a single line. And the consolidation of ideological unity, the consistent observance of Lenin's principles of the struggle against any deviation from Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism is, we are convinced, our common and constant obligation, our duty to the working people of the socialist countries and the world working class." This is the common position of the fraternal parties. It is confirmed by their joint statements and practical deeds.

The boundless international construction site of socialism, as befits construction, has a firm and common scientific base: It is Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and neither bourgeois revisionists nor Maoist falsifiers, whatever "disuniting" myths they may fabricate, can destroy the constructive ideological unity of the fraternal parties.

REVOLUTION MUST BE ABLE TO 'DEFEND ITSELF' AGAINST REACTION

LD021521Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Oct 78 p 2 LD

[Candidate of historical sciences I. Donkov book review: "In the Name of Social Progress"]

[Summary] A recently published anthology entitled "V.I. Lenin and the CPSU on the struggle against counterrevolution" (Political Publishing House, 1978, 414 pp) contains the most important material by Lenin and the CPSU on defending revolutionary gains, describes forms, methods and nature of the struggle at various historical stages, sets out the conclusions from the CPSU's extremely rich experience in exposing and smashing counterrevolutionary forces and provides a correct orientation in the ideological struggle against international imperialism.

"Reflecting reactionary interests, counterrevolution aims to maintain domination of old classes or restore a social order already overthrown by revolution. Its social base consists primarily of exploiter classes who have lost power and privileges as a result of the revolution. Moreover, in their counterrevolutionary struggle reactionary forces are attempting by any means, including deceit, blackmail and demagogy, to split the ranks of the working classes and to win over politically redundant, vacillating and usually petit bourgeois sections of the populace. Reaction also makes extensive use of international contacts."

The idea that the struggle against counterrevolution in all its manifestations is a class and political struggle runs through Lenin's works and the party documents contained in the anthology. That is why leadership in the struggle must be exercised by the political vanguard of the working class--the Marxist party.

"The anthology notes that the logic of history irrefutably testifies to the utter hopelessness of world counterrevolution. However, it is still attempting to hinder social progress. In its attempts to pressure the revolutionary movement of the masses counterrevolution does not stop at anything. Its arsenal contains the most sophisticated forms and methods of economic blockade, blackmail, bribery, threats, sabotage, terror, the assassination of politicians, fascist pogroms, slander and falsification. [paragraph continues]

Resorting to openly exporting counterrevolution, international imperialist reaction is attempting at any cost to liquidate the revolutionary gains of the peoples. The experience of events in Hungary (1956) and Czechoslovakia (1968) and the tragedy of Chile (1973) are an authoritative reminder that revolution must be capable of defending itself."

CEMA COMMISSIONS DISCUSSES JOINT POWER UTILIZATION

LD021117Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Oct 78 p 5 LD

[Text] TASS--A session of the CEMA Permanent Commission for Electric Power was held in Moscow 24-29 October.

The commission examined and adopted a program of measures to implement the long-term targeted program of cooperation in the sphere of energy, fuel and raw materials toward satisfying CEMA's economically substantiated power requirements. Questions connected with resolving urgent problems of economic, scientific and technical cooperation on a multilateral basis within the framework of the coordination of national economic plans for 1981-1985 were discussed.

A report was heard on the radiness for commissioning of the high-tension Vinnitsa--Western Ukraine (USSR)--Albertirsa (Hungary) 750-kilovolt power transmission line and on progress in preparing the joint power systems of the European CEMA countries and the USSR's unified power system for parallel work.

Proposals on using water-storage power stations, construction of which are planned using the joint effort of interested countries, in the joint power systems were examined at the session.

Questions concerning the activity of the Interatomenergo International Economic Association, assistance to Cuba in creating a design and a research organization and also the reaction of a production base to repair power equipment in Mongolia were also discussed.

Oil, Gas Industry Measures

LD021119Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Oct 78 p 5 LD

[Text] Nizhekamsk (Tatarskaya ASSR), 30 October, TASS--A session of the CEMA Permanent Commission for Oil and Gas Industry took place here. Taking part were delegations from CEMA countries, as well as Yugoslavia.

Concrete measures in fulfilling the tasks arising from the 32d CEMA session resolution relating to the commission's activity were outlined. Proposals on developing the oil-refining industry in the 1980-1990 period and proposals from the Cuban delegation on forms of cooperation in the sphere of the oil and gas industry taking into account the specific conditions of that country's economic development were discussed.

PROGRESS OF WORLD PEACE FORCES ON ANNIVERSARY OF CONGRESS

LD020925Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Oct 78 p 4 LD

[Article by V. Shaposhinikov, member of the WPC Presidium: "The Public and the Problems of Peace"]

[Text] It is 5 years since the World Congress of Peace-Loving Forces ended in Moscow. The years which have passed make it possible to assess at its true worth the importance of the conference as not only an outstanding event in the history of the mass movement for peace but also a new stage in the struggle for cooperation among all social movements capable of making a real contribution to deepening and materializing detente.

In addition to communists, the 3,500 delegates and observers who assembled in Moscow included representatives of 49 socialist and social democratic parties, 58 national democratic and revolutionary democratic parties and movements, 74 Christian democratic, liberal, peasant and other parties, many pacifist and clerical organizations, business circles and the creative intelligentsia.

The very fact that representatives of more than 120 international and 1,100 national organizations, sometimes with different ideological orientations, were able to reach agreement on a whole series of issues reflects the peoples' increased sense of solidarity and responsibility for the fate of peace. "One of the most important factors in contemporary international development," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev noted in his speech, "is the active participation by the people's masses, their organizations and their political parties in solving the problem of war and peace."

The participants in the Moscow congress described their forum as "the start of joint national and international efforts to strengthen mutual understanding and cooperation in the interests of peace among people subscribing to the most diverse political convictions." One would think that now not only those who foresaw that the congress would impart considerable impetus to the development of this process but also those who predicted that it would fail and who worked actively in that direction cannot fail to recognize: The results of the congress and the platform of social action on the fundamental problems of international relations which it elaborated have exerted and continue to exert a positive influence on world public opinion.

The world forum of peace-loving forces held in Moscow in January 1977 was a logical continuation of the congress and a new step in the development of its ideas. The Brussels assembly for European security, the world congress of women in Berlin, the world conference for ending the arms race and for disarmament and detente in Helsinki, the world assembly of builders of lasting peace in Warsaw, the international conference of nongovernmental organizations for disarmament in Geneva, the World Festival of Youth and Students in Havana, the World Trade Union Congress in Prague--that is by no means a complete list of the most important social forums of the last few years.

Allegations that these were held "in accordance" with the congress decisions are absolutely unfounded: Neither the congress itself nor the international body for relations among peace-loving forces which it created and which operates on a permanent basis have planned creation of any kind of "superstructure" to lead existing social organizations. [paragraph continues]

But it is precisely this absurd idea that was voiced at the time by opponents of international cooperation among peace-loving forces in order to intimidate certain circles of the Western public and to deter them from participating in the congress. But the influence on these and on many other measures of the congress' noble ideas--the ideas of coordination and unity of action by all social forces opposing the imperialist aggressive policy and advocating international security--is unquestionable.

This applies primarily to the disarmament problem--the truly paramount, key problem of our time. "Any lasting and long-term normalization of the international situation is impossible while the monstrous arsenals of mass destruction are retained and expanded with ever increasing quantities of ever more dangerous types of weapons," the report of the congress commission on disarmament said.

The public's valid concern at the continuing and even intensifying arms race has found reflection in many subsequent decisions of international, regional and bilateral meetings of peace-loving forces. These note that the role of public opinion in the struggle against both those who are attempting to suggest to the peoples the idea that the arms race is fatally inevitable and those who are continuing to disseminate the threadbare thesis of the "Soviet threat"--a thesis which life itself has refuted--is increasing particularly today. "Myths are foisted on us to the effect that the Soviet Union is seeking advantages in the armaments sphere," E. Burhop, president of the world federation of scientific workers, noted. "Often in the course of debate the two "superpowers" are equated with one another. However, the Soviet Union--and we can see this with our own eyes--persistently seeks disarmament and has put forth many useful initiatives opening up the practical possibility of embarking on disarmament."

One traditional form of activity by the peace-loving public is the holding of mass campaigns to collect signatures. Its great mobilizing force is evidenced by the fact that the new Stockholm appeal to end the arms race has been signed by more than 700 million people. These include people belonging to all classes and social strata, and different political parties and organizations and many prominent statesmen and public figures (including the heads of a number of states and party leaders), parliamentary deputies, trade union leaders, well-known scientists and cultural figures.

The mass movement which has been dubbed the "movement against the neutron death" has gained tremendous scope throughout the world. It is difficult to name any country where the public has not opposed in some way the dangerous Pentagon and NATO plans. To a considerable extent it is precisely the masses' pressure on the corresponding governments and quasi-governmental [okolopravitelstvennyy] circles which explains the fact that both the United States and its NATO partners have been maneuvering for such a long time, being afraid to openly assume responsibility for a fatal decision which would run counter to the clear and precisely expressed will of the peoples. This is a major achievement of peace-loving forces and an indicator of the effectiveness and fruitfulness of its actions.

However, the present situation dictates the need for further steps and new, effective measures in this direction. No wonder the U.S. President's recent signing of a bill allocating funds for the production of basic components for the neutron weapon caused a wave of protest and indignation on the part of the world public. The neutron weapon issue was the focus of public actions in the course of the disarmament action week.

In addition to the problem of disarmament the Moscow congress participants devoted great attention to questions of regional and international security. They stated that "the progress achieved in the last few years on the path to European detente is an integral part of worldwide evolution." This idea was also broadly reflected in the decisions of the subsequent international public meetings in Samarkand, Baghdad, Delhi and Addis Ababa and in the documents of the Asian and African Peoples' Solidarity Organizations; they note that peaceful coexistence is not the privilege of any continent, that detente must expand and spread to all regions of the world and become an overall phenomenon.

The congress communique stressed the need for "comprehensive, all-round support and assistance for the liberation movement of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America." Recent years have seen a significant intensification of international solidarity with the fighters for national independence, mass actions in favor of boycotting racist and colonial regimes and a desire on the part of the public to draw as much attention as possible to the crimes and atrocities committed by these regimes. This has been demonstrated, in particular, by the international conferences of solidarity with the Chilean people held in Helsinki, Paris and Athens.

The congress said in its decisions that "the right to live and work in conditions of peace, freedom and social justice is the inalienable right of all people." This very important thesis was further developed in a special resolution called "peace and human rights" adopted by the world assembly of builders of lasting peace. "The victories for the cause of peace and detente," it says, "have created new, favorable conditions for social progress and successes in the struggle for man's economic, social, civil, political and cultural rights and freedoms. The forces of imperialism and reaction, who are responsible for the fact that millions of people have no rights, are trying to defend themselves by making hypocritical use of the problem of human rights and thereby distorting their true significance. The sacred cause of human rights cannot be allowed to become the object of misinformation and to be used in violation of the principles of states' sovereignty and noninterference in their internal affairs."

The public movement for peace and social progress is making a growing impact as an influential international force. It is becoming the material basis of public opinion and is actively shaping public opinion, which is particularly important these days when mankind is living at a crucial time: One could say the turning point in the struggle to consolidate the principles of peaceful coexistence, when the forces who oppose detente are noticeably more active.

Is this not shown by the decisions of the Washington NATO session or the expansionist actions of the Chinese leadership which has gone so far as to bring blatant hegemonic pressure to bear on the Socialist Republic of Vietnam? No wonder the bourgeois press sometimes calls China "NATO's Asian member."

Therefore, when assessing the achievements in the work of strengthening international security the peace-loving public can also see the big obstacles which have yet to be surmounted. It is striving constantly to keep its finger on the pulse of international events without forgetting for a moment that the enemies of detente and disarmament are operating in various ways and from various directions. Hence the need to increase vigilance with regard to all opponents of detente and the need for further cohesion and vigorous actions on the platform of the struggle for peace and disarmament, for national liberation and social progress.

In celebrating the fifth anniversary of the Moscow congress, the Soviet public states with satisfaction that this is precisely the direction--under the sign of strengthening cooperation and interaction--of the development of the international movement of peace-loving forces. It is being joined by new political currents and new social strata of the population from various countries and continents. And this reaffirms--with reference to the sphere of international relations--the Leninist idea that "the size of the mass of the population which is consciously and historically active will increase in proportion to the broadening and deepening of people's historical creativity."

INTERNATIONAL MEETING SUPPORTING EUROPEAN SECURITY HELD

LD021715Y Moscow TASS in English 1645 GMT 2 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Bucharest, November 2, TASS--An international meeting on the "role of the popular masses and peace movements in ensuring security and development of cooperation in Europe," has ended here. Taking part in it were representatives of the national peace committees of the countries-participants of the Conference in European Security and Cooperation, as well as of the United Nations and other international organizations.

The concluding communique of the meeting notes the great changes that are taking place in Europe and throughout the world, changes in favour of the forces of peace and detente, speaks of the need to intensify the efforts of the popular masses and peace-loving forces to stop the arms race and affirm new relations among states, based on the principles of the Final Act signed in Helsinki. The participants of the meeting urged all the countries to strive for a complete implementation of the provisions of the Final Act.

The need was stressed of mustering forces to carry out the recommendations of the special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament, primarily, in the field of nuclear disarmament.

World public opinion, the communique points out, is called upon to strive for the broadest possible cooperation among states in the sphere of economy, science, technology, culture, and also humanitarian field.

The participants of the meeting called on the governments, national and international organizations, representatives of public circles to strive for positive steps towards deepening the process of relaxation, promoting security and cooperation in Europe.

IAEA PROPOSAL ON PEACEFUL USES OF NUCLEAR ENERGY DISCUSSED

LD031018Y Moscow TASS in English 0927 GMT 3 Nov 78 LD

[Text] New York, November 3, TASS--A discussion that was started at plenary meetings of the United Nations General Assembly shows a great interest of many countries in widening international cooperation in the sphere of peaceful uses of atomic energy. A report of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) submitted by its Director-General Sigvard Eklund is being discussed. Sigvard Eklund stressed that one of the main tasks of the agency is to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons and at the same time to promote the development of nuclear energetics.

Poland's representative B. Sujka expressed a serious concern over the fact that now that ten years have passed after the conclusion of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, about a third of United Nations member-countries have not yet signed the treaty. Special concern is caused by the refusal of Israel and the Republic of South Africa to join the treaty.

Poland believes that the efforts of the agency must be aimed, above all, at ensuring that the spread of peaceful nuclear technology should not rpt not lead to its uses for military purposes.

Nigeria's representative O. Adeniji said that many young independent states connect the prospects of their economic development with the wide use of nuclear energy. He urged the IAEA to use its prestige for a thorough control over the implementation of the nuclear programme of the Republic of South Africa, in view of the aggressive nature of the apartheid regime.

The Soviet Union successfully using nuclear energy in constructive purposes, is sharing its achievements with those countries that are interested in this and is prepared to continue doing so, said USSR representative Yuriy Fokin. The Soviet Union recently allocated to the IAEA free of charge 50 kilograms of uranium-235 which will be provided for meeting the needs of non-nuclear countries.

The Soviet representative said that the IAEA is assigned a very important role in control over peaceful uses of atomic energy, in ensuring a reliable regime of guarantees against the spread of mass destruction weapons. This purpose is also served by the Soviet Union's proposal made at the recent session of the United Nations General Assembly to conclude an international convention on the strengthening of guarantees of security of non-nuclear states.

CUBAN, MOZAMBICAN UN DELEGATES SPEAK IN SUPPORT OF SWAPO

LD031004Y Moscow TASS in English 0903 GMT 3 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpts] New York, November 3, TASS--The liberation of Namibia from colonial-racist occupation has become an objective which brooks no delay. This is the unanimous opinion of a majority of the participants in the discussion, which is under way at the U.N. Security Council on the question of the situation in Namibia.

Having expressed Cuba's solidarity with the struggle of Namibia for freedom, the representative of the Island of Freedom Raul Roa Couri emphasized that Cuba came out for undelayed exercise of the Namibian people's inalienable right to self-determination and independence on the basis of respect for unity and territorial integrity of that country. He denounced actions of the Western powers which are trying hard to prevent a cardinal solution of the Namibian problem. Numerous facts patently show, he said, that the Western NATO member-countries, which have been rendering political, economic and military support to the regime of the Republic of South Africa contrary to U.N. decisions, bear responsibility for the continued occupation of Namibia. Mozambique's Permanent Representative at the United Nations Jose Carlos Lobo strongly denounced the manoeuvres of the South African racists, seeking to prevent the people of Namibia from gaining independence and to perpetuate their colonial rule in that country. Speaking on behalf of the "front-line" African states, he expressed support for the SWAPO party, the only legitimate representative of the people of Namibia.

'LIE' ABOUT SOVIET ROLE IN UGANDA-TANZANIA CONFLICT REBUTTED

LD021848Y Moscow TASS in English 1833 GMT 2 Nov 78 LD

["Absurd Inventions of Donald Pease"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, November 2, TASS--TASS political observer Yevgeniy Babenko writes:

News agencies report about a conflict between two African states--Uganda and Tanzania. According to reports, the situation on the border between these two countries is aggravating. The area is a scene of armed clashes and the airforce is joining in military operations.

These events have attracted the attention of member of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress Donald Pease. Maybe the American congressman is concerned over a new seat of tensions in Africa? No, he is not. The above-mentioned conflict is of interest for Mr Pease from a very definite viewpoint: whether the situation can be used to try to put the USSR's African policy in a bad light. And already the REUTER agency is spreading a "statement" by Pease, who assures, quoting certain "sources," that the USSR is allegedly giving aid to Uganda in military equipment and experts for "invading Tanzania."

This is what sort of fantastic "information" Mr Pease has drawn from unknown "sources"! Spreading the fantastic inventions, the congressman is by no means embarrassed by the fact that it is in conflict with the generally known facts, with the authoritative evaluations given to the border clashes by the African leaders concerned.

The facts are that the Soviet Union, and this was repeatedly declared at the most authoritative level, consistently comes out for eliminating speedily the seats of tension in the African Continent, for settling the differences between some independent African states at the table of negotiations against forceful recarving state borders. This principled and consistent line accords with the decisions of the United Nations Organization, the position of the Organization of African Unity, which inscribed into its charter the principle of inviolability of borders.

Another thing is also well-known: It is the imperialist circles that in the final analysis have a stake in the conflicts breaking out in Africa, that are trying to bring down the momentum of the anti-imperialist struggle and create seats of tension in the continent with their selfish aims, to sow discord between the African countries and peoples and set them one against another.

Those who pursue this policy based on the old colonialist "divide and rule" principle, at the same time usually undertake a distracting manoeuvre trying to lay the blame for the disputes and conflicts between young African states or at the door of...the USSR.

This is precisely the tactics used by Pease. The "vigilant" congressman, who is so zealously trying to detect the notorious "hand of Moscow" in the Ugandan-Tanzanian conflict, has even announced that he notified the White House about the information he collected. But a lie, even if the top echelons of the Washington power are notified about it, will never become the truth.

CARTER SIGNS BILL ALLOWING SPYING ON FOREIGNERS IN U.S.

LD021519Y Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 29 Oct 78 p 3 LD

[A. Seregin article: "Special Services Are Permitted..."]

[Text] As the saying goes, "the first step is the hardest." Passions had not yet died down in the United States over the sensational exposures connected with the Senate subcommittee's "recommendations" on "restricting leaks" of information compromising the CIA when a new scandal broke out. Henceforth, according to a bill signed by the President, local special services are permitted to monitor telephone conversations, to intercept the correspondence of foreign powers' embassies and establishments and of citizens, and so forth. In general, they are permitted to spy officially.

The White House evidently reckoned that 3.9 billion different files on 230 million U.S. citizens were insufficient and that these should be supplemented by 2-3 million on foreigners, seeing that the special services have both the means and the zeal. So that they should not be prevented from doing business "at their own discretion" and with a broad scope, it was decided to safeguard their "operations" against unnecessary control by court organs.

Broad prospects have now opened up before the "cloak and dagger knights." Hitherto, they had been fettered by being allowed to spy officially only on Americans and only in America. It is a mere nothing to have "examined" "only" 28 million letters and photographs 3 million in their country over the past few years. But part of the correspondence belonging to other states remained "unprocessed." Now, according to the bill, it will not. In future they will have even more freedom. The President has promised to even create extensive legislation on the "powers" of the special organs, not confining himself to this step alone.

Many people in the United States and other countries are perplexed about these innovations and promises. The U.S. special services' various improper deeds have given too scandalous a connotation to U.S. policy as a whole and pretty well "dampened" the country's international authority. Despite this, the Administration has nonetheless decided to legitimize those CIA and FBI modi operandi that are regarded throughout the world as merely disgracing the state's dignity.

There are also those, it is true, who support the authorities' initiative in this sphere. S. Turner, the CIA's present director, is trying particularly hard. "Stop playing cat and mouse," he declared at the National Press Club. Broad new powers are needed to "prevent developments in other states contrary" to U.S. interests. And "secret political actions constitute only part" of the means of implementing Washington's political course. Now the White House administration can rest easy. One more method has now been officially added to the "diverse" forms of implementing state policy--spying on foreigners.

NEW BOOK EXPOSES CIA'S CRIMINAL, ANTIDETENTE ACTIONS

LD021537Y Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 31 Oct 78 p 4 LD

[R. Chernyy book review: "About the Cloak and Dagger Knights"]

[Text] All manner of political falsifications, sabotage, and total surveillance of "suspects" are just a few, but quite typical, aspects of the CIA's notorious activities. [paragraph continues]

An important role is played in these "activities" by the joint actions of the CIA and the capitalist media aimed at conducting a variety of anti-Soviet campaigns. It is to this subject that V. Petrusenko's book "The Veil Is Lifted" [Taynoye Stanovitsya Yavnym. Moscow, Mysl publishing house, 1978) is devoted.

V. Petrusenko's book is based largely on material published in the United States and other capitalist states. Assembling, summarizing and organizing a mass of factual material, the author gives us a better idea of the CIA's numerous propaganda operations, the cooperation between imperialist intelligence and the monopoly press, and the conflicts and contradictions that inevitably arise between them.

Making skillful use of retrospection, the author describes with equal interest both past and recent events involving CIA activities. We are given much fresh information about the activities of the U.S. intelligence services in the postwar period, during the McCarthy era, and today. Several chapters in the book are devoted to CIA propaganda actions in Latin America, particularly Ecuador, Uruguay, Brazil, Chile, Peru and Venezuela. We are told of the methods used in these countries by U.S. intelligence services operating against communist and socialist parties and progressive organizations.

We are also told of CIA operations in Western Europe and the influence that U.S. intelligence has exerted and continues to exert on the major press organs and news agencies.

Making successful use of a wide variety of sources, including the confessions of former CIA agents, the author concludes that wherever the CIA has operated--in Italy, Portugal and Chile--its style has always been the same: stirring up anticommunist hysteria, political plotting and flagrant interference in the internal affairs of the country in question.

V. Petrusenko's book graphically conveys the criminal activities of the cloak and dagger knights, who under cover of so-called "freedom" and "democracy" are trying to hinder the process of detente and to turn back the clock.

UNDERGROUND NUCLEAR EXPLOSION CONDUCTED IN NEVADA

LD031016Y Moscow TASS in English 0830 GMT 3 Nov 78 LD

[Text] New York, November 3, TASS--The United States has made another underground nuclear explosion on the Nevada test range.

CHINA WOOING WEST WITH PROSPECTS OF OIL DEPOSITS

OW0222OCY Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1000 GMT 1 Nov 78 OW

[Station economic affairs observer (Olenin's) commentary]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of Energy James R. Schlesinger is currently touring China. Among the questions he is discussing with Chinese leaders is the important one of exploring China's petroleum resources.

According to a vague American report from Peking, Schlesinger has questioned his Chinese hosts about future U.S. participation in five Chinese energy development projects. COMMERCE, an American business weekly, was more candid in its report on Schlesinger's mission. The report stated that although the Energy Department staff described their secretary's China visit as purely routine, the main purpose of his current tour was to get Chinese petroleum. It is believed that the weekly's report was not groundless.

Some 2 months after Richard Nixon's visit to China in 1972, a group of noted managers of U.S. transnational corporations sneaked off to China to explore for Chinese oil resources. According to press reports, negotiations between China and at least eight U.S. corporations have been or are being held. These firms included Exxon, [words indistinct] and Mobil. In a press release quoting Teng Hsiao-ping, the Japanese news agency KYODO reported in early September this year that China had concluded an agreement with U.S. oil companies for oil prospecting on China's continental shelf. Vice Premier Kang Shih-en denied the KYODO report, but several days later he made it clear that negotiations for an agreement were underway.

We would like to point out that China has created a great smokescreen on the question of the world's oil supply and demand. Apparently Chinese leaders are attempting to use the developed countries' tremendous demand for oil to carry out speculations on the one hand while doing their best to keep their unprincipled stand from being known by the Chinese people and the international public on the other. "Self-reliance," a slogan widely publicized in China recently as the order of the day, has indeed been buried. If this slogan is ever mentioned again it will be for the sake of saving face. Gone with this is the outcry of "no foreign exploiters will be admitted into China." All this suggests that today's question is how to find an alibi for these policy changes.

The British newspaper FINANCIAL TIMES ironically pointed out that the Chinese are especially glib in explaining economic terms. No matter how glib Chinese leaders are, their bargaining position in negotiations with Western oil companies is still very weak. The weekly COMMERCE reported that the negotiations turned out to favor foreign companies. The contracts concluded stipulated that only a portion of the oil extracted would belong to China. Western experts stated that the Chinese concessions to Western companies were due to the following facts: The Chinese do not have the money to purchase the weapons they need from abroad. China doesn't have adequate fuel to insure the normal operation of its industry, communications and transportation services. Neither does it have the technology that would enable it to explore its oil reserves independently.

By playing their "old card" with the West, Peking's leaders have trampled underfoot their pledge to support the developing countries. Although not an oil-producing power yet and still in need of storing [words indistinct], China has obviously torpedoed the petroleum exporting countries by adopting a policy of exporting oil to some countries at a favorable price to show Peking's "friendship" for these countries. Apparently China is prepared to compete with the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries on the international market.

'PEKING DRAGON' INTERESTED IN INCREASING TRADE WITH WEST

OW022215Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1000 GMT 28 Oct 78 OW

[Commentary by station observer Markov]

[Excerpts] Mr Fang I's visit was directly related to China's foreign economic contacts. While visiting the Common Market's capital, he made many (?fascinating) proposals, all involving billion dollar deals. For instance, the Chinese special envoy expressed China's desire to buy some 28 billion marks' worth of West German metallurgical and mining equipment. In trade negotiations in France he talked about weapons purchases amounting to 50 billion francs. Big traders in Western Europe were overwhelmed with joy in anticipating the huge sums that would go into their safes.

However, the Chinese leaders' bank account is pitiably meager compared with their huge intended purchases. China hopes to finance the major part of these purchases from West Europe through loans. Peking's leaders no longer want to play their "self-reliance" tricks. [Words indistinct] now they want to obtain government-to-government loans. Because of their long economic stagnation, Western European countries, instead of being discouraged by China's unprecedented requests, have come to regard them as windfalls.

Of course, a question of interest to everyone is how Peking is going to repay these loans for huge purchases of industrial equipment and military technology? Generally speaking, as is known to everyone, China's exports to the Common Market ought to play a major role in this matter.

Not long ago, the Common Market announced that all restrictions had been lifted for a great number of items imported from China. These involved nearly 20 kinds of goods, including clothing, supplemental foodstuffs and chemicals. A bilateral trade agreement being implemented at present stipulates that not only have they granted Most-Favored-Nation treatment to each other, but that there is also a special clause, namely, that the Common Market takes a (?neighborly) attitude toward Chinese imports.

While (?accomodating) China, the Western nations have adopted hostile measures against exporting Southeast Asian countries. So that liberalizing Chinese textile imports would not plunge its own textile industry into bankruptcy, the Common Market has imposed extra restrictions on textile imports from Singapore, Thailand, Indonesia, India and Hong Kong. These restrictions also apply to certain foodstuffs and lumber materials.

Because China's petroleum exports cannot cover all it needs to repay billions of dollars in foreign loans, Peking's leaders have strived to obtain the needed funds from China's trade with Southeast Asian nations. According to date published by KYODO, during the first half of 1978, China was short by 1.5 billion dollars in repaying loans from Western countries, but the 1.9 billion dollar surplus in China's trade with ASEAN countries and Hong Kong more than made up for this deficiency.

We can see that China's trade with Western countries has directly affected the interests of Southeast Asian people, including those of many Overseas Chinese. The "Peking dragon" is gaining weight by feeding on the interests of Southeast Asian people.

BORDER ISSUE IMPEDIMENT TO GOOD SINO-INDIAN RELATIONS

OW022230Y Moscow in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1230 GMT 28 Oct 78 OW

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] During his visit to India last March, Wang Ping-nan, chairman of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, repeatedly referred to the long friendship between the people of the two countries and called for developing relations between their countries based on the principle of peaceful coexistence. However, in view of the general foreign policy line pursued by China and past practices and lessons, India has reason to doubt the sincerity of this sort of statement.

The Indian news agency has asserted that on a number of issues the two countries have conflicts of interest. They are the border issue, China's general South Asian policy and its interference in India's internal affairs. According to Indian press reports, China has increased its military strength in areas along India's northern border, supported secret activities of insurgent groups in India's northeastern regions and incited anti-Indian sentiments in Pakistan, Bangladesh and Nepal.

China has also actively aided the so-called "movement for Sikkim independence," vainly attempting to create confusion in this recently founded Indian state. The Indian people have not forgotten that recently the Sikkimese people clearly expressed their desire for integration with friendly India, with which it has had close historical, cultural, political and economic ties. Yet Peking has vilified Sikkim's integration with India as an example of India's aggression and colonailist expansion. China has also truculently interferred with Indian Bhutanese relations and has attempted to promote a revision of the 1949 India-Bhutan treaty. This could lead to the collapse of India's defense in the Himalayan areas.

China's stand on Kashmir is also extremely ambiguous. While visiting Pakistan, Keng Piao, vice premier of the PRC State Council, attended the opening ceremony of the Karakoram highway, built with Chinese aid. The Indian paper patriot commented that this new highway through (Akesaihsing) and Kashmir, has given China many political and strategic advantages. It is primarily intended for the transportation of military supplies.

At a series of strategic points, as well as in isolated areas in Tibet, there has been recent evidence of Chinese forces being strengthened. Speaking at a conference of supreme army commanders, Indian Defense Minister Ram said: India cannot ignore the fact that China has intensified war preparations in Tibet and has continued to frantically arm itself.

Because of the Chinese, a major issue of principle--the border issue--in Sino-Indian relations has not been solved to date. As is known to all, from 1959 to 1962, China carried out armed aggression against India and seized approximately 40,000 square kilometers of Indian territory. China still occupies this land. China has insisted on indefinitely postponing a solution to this problem. Indian Prime Minister Desai has repeatedly pointed out, however, that if the border issue is not solved satisfactorily normalization of Sino-Indian relations will be impossible.

HISTORY OF POLAND'S REBIRTH RECALLED, SOVIET POLICY DEFENDED

LD020911Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 31 Oct 78 p 3 LD

[Dr of Historical Sciences Jan Borkowski Article: "Truth of History"]

[Text] Warsaw--November sees the 60th anniversary of the reconstitution of the Polish state's independence. A number of Western imperialist propaganda centers are trying to use this date for purposes of stepping up an anti-Polish and antisocialist campaign.

Not that they have been only recently conducting such a campaign. As long ago as 1956 and again in 1968 they undertook actions similar to those of enemies of the socialist system in Hungary and Czechoslovakia. A shameful fiasco ensued. The Polish people, who have experienced a great deal in their time, dealt a worthy rebuff to intrigues so dangerous for the country.

Now socialism's enemies have decided to use the 60th anniversary of Poland's independence as a starting point in their propaganda. Floods of false information depicting the USSR as the enemy of Poland's independence and unscrupulously distorting the truth of history are continuously streaming into Poland from all kinds of emigree bourgeois publishing houses and over the airwaves.

The creators of the Soviet state--the Bolsheviks headed by V.I. Lenin--championed the nations' right to self-determination many years before accomplishing the revolution in Russia. Soon after the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution the "Declaration Of The Rights Of The Peoples of Russia," which recognized the absolute equality and sovereignty of all Russia's peoples and their right to secede and create an independent state, was published in November 1917. Appropriate actions by the soviet authorities followed. The Council of People's Commissars issued a decree signed by V.I. Lenin in which the Soviet Government stated that all the treaties and acts concluded by the government of the former Russian Empire with the governments of the Kingdom of Prussia and the Austro-Hungarian Empire concerning the partitions of Poland were being abrogated irrevocably in view of their contradictions with the principle of the nations' self-determination and the revolutionary sense of justice of the Russian people, who acknowledged the Polish people's inalienable right to independence and unity.

Thus the Great October Socialist Revolution created the international foundation and conditions necessary for the rebirth of the Polish state. Without this Poland would have been unable to raise itself up, as the Polish people were not in a position to break the fetters of their slavery by their own efforts.

When Poland was reconstituted as a free state, the USSR endeavored to establish neighborly relations with it. It sought peaceful settlement of all issues connected with the territorial partition and the establishment of Polish-USSR borders. However, the masters of aristocratic Poland, having their own estates in the Ukraine, Belorussia, Latvia and Lithuania, did not agree that the peoples of these lands should gain national independence. These gentlemen decided to start a "crusade" against the young soviet republic to regain their lost riches.

Destiny itself sent down to them "Poland's redeemer from the Bolsheviks" in the person of Pilsudski, head of state and commander in chief of the armed forces, who lost no time in conferring on himself the rank of marshal. He proclaimed himself the "apostle of war" with the land of the soviets.

Bourgeois falsifiers of history endeavor to show the war unleashed against Soviet Russia by Pilsudski in 1920 as a war "for the liberation of the Ukraine and Belorussia from Russian rule." However, the facts attest that Pilsudski thirsted to possess these lands himself to enslave the Ukrainian and Belorussian peoples and to plunge them into colonial exploitation. The draft economic treaty with the so-called "Petlura Government" in the Ukraine serves as graphic proof of such aspirations. In this treaty the Polish capitalists stipulated for themselves all kinds of concessions of a colonial nature. However, Pilsudski did not confine himself to these concessions. His directives virtually demanded the plundering of the "liberated lands."

The Polish-USSR war of 1920 bore all the characteristic signs of a class war by aristocratic Poland against Soviet power and the Ukrainian and Belorussian peoples for power, land, property and estates. In October 1919 more than 20,000 people were languishing in jails and concentration camps as the results of terror against these peoples. Pilsudski's troops helped the landowners to rob the peasant masses who had received land from the Soviet power. In the spring of 1919, 1,176 properties with an area of 570,000 hectares were returned to the landowners in the Wilno [present-day Vilnyus] region alone.

During Pilsudski's term of office, in December 1919, the USSR's Government had made an official peace offer to the Polish Government, granting it the right to choose the time and place to hold talks. The Polish Government ignored this offer. Then in January 1920 the Soviet state issued an appeal to the government and people of Poland which recognized once again the sovereignty and independence of Poland.

The 1921 Riga treaty, which ended the war waged with USSR against the will of the Polish people, was signed despite the objections of the defeated Pilsudski and his allies. By this time those forces which perceived the growing danger from German imperialism and therefore wished for peace in the east had found their voice in the state leadership. One of these politicians who advocated neighborly relations with the USSR was Wincenty Witos, head of the Peasant Party, who became prime minister in August 1920. In his memoirs written in 1934 Witos criticized Pilsudski's aggressive policy.

Witos recalls how, during peace negotiations in Riga, Pilsudki's people endeavored to prevent signing the treaty. He also testifies that the government office received floods of letters from workers and peasants indignant at Pilsudski's policy. Witos also recalls landowners' delegations demanding that the prime minister continue the war and "mentioned the vast areas of land and forests and everything connected with this which for many centuries had been Polish landowners' property."

Government documents of the time leave no doubt as to who was to blame for the war and what predatory aims were being pursued by the Polish ruling classes. They imposed on the Polish people a war totally alien to them, having nothing to do with Poland's interests or with its independence and security. On the contrary, it complicated Poland's position, exacerbating Polish-USSR relations and bringing with it destruction, suffering and a huge debt to the capitalists of Western countries for the weapons obtained from them, which the Poles spent many years paying off. After the peace treaty was signed in Riga, Pilsudski's supporters kept Polish-USSR relations in a state of constant tension. They supported white-guard organizations and sent saboteurs from among their number into the USSR.

In 1926 Pilsudski carried out a coup, and a dictatorial government was formed. Henceforth his followers began making open propaganda of an anti-Soviet "crusade" and did not conceal their intention of destroying the USSR. [paragraph continues]

This policy resulted in Poland's tragic isolation in September 1939 and subsequently in the Hitlerite occupation and loss of independence. The USSR's victory over the Hitlerite reich made it possible to revive independent Poland, and to revive it on a new basis, as a worker-peasant state. In their relations with the USSR, the Polish people, freed from the parasitic ruling class, placed the emphasis on fraternal alliance. Thanks to this, we do not fear the imperialist yoke and are not threatened by isolation. Living at peace and enjoying national freedom to the full, we can work, live and develop as a nation. This is why we cherish our friendship and alliance with the USSR as the apple of our eye, and no ideological diversions by imperialists will undermine it.

SOVIET, POLISH TU COUNCIL DELEGATIONS CONFER IN MOSCOW

LD021427Y Moscow TRUD in Russian 31 Oct 78 p 3 LD

[Text] A delegation of the Polish Central Council of Trade Unions [CRZZ] headed by W. Kruczek, member of the PZPR CCP and chairman of the CRZZ, arrived in the Soviet Union 30 October on a friendly visit at the invitation of the AUCCTU. The delegation comprises J. Pawlak, secretary of the CRZZ, B. Natorska, member of the CRZZ Presidium and chairman of the main board of the textile, sewn goods and leather industry workers trade union, W. Scolc, director of the CRZZ International Department; K. Kloda, director of the CRZZ Presidium office; and (S. Katspshak), member of the CRZZ and chairman of the Mine Committee of the V.I. Lenin Mine Trade Union.

The delegation was met at Sheremetyevo Airport by AUCCTU Chairman A.I. Shibayev; AUCCTU Secretaries K.Yu. Matskyavichyus and P.T. Pimenov; L.V. Petrov, member of the AUCCTU Presidium and chairman of the Moscow City Trade Union Council; M.G. Dolzhenkova, chairman of the Central Committee of the Textile and Light Industry Workers Trade Union; V. Ye. Sergeyev, chief of the AUCCTU department for relations with the socialist countries' trade unions, and also K. Olszewski, Polish ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Soviet Union.

On the same day the CRZZ delegation had a meeting at the palace of labor with AUCCTU Chairman A.I. Shibayev. During the talks, information was exchanged on current main directions of the Soviet and Polish trade unions' activities. AUCCTU Chairman A.I. Shibayev spoke of the work of Soviet trade unions in fulfilling the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the 16th USSR Trade Union Congress and of the successes of the Soviet working people in communist building. CRZZ Chairman W. Kruczek reported on the participation of Poland's trade unions in implementing the decisions of the seventh PZPR congress, the second All-Poland Party Conference and the eighth Polish Trade Union Congress and on achievements in building a developed socialist society in Poland and in fulfilling the 5-year-plan targets.

The results of cooperation between trade unions and working people of the Soviet Union and Poland were examined. The AUCCTU and the CRZZ again confirmed the great significance of further developing and deepening all-round ties between the trade unions and working people of the USSR and Poland for the sake of the vital interest and aims of their countries' peoples and of strengthening the might of the entire socialist community.

Issues of the international trade union movement were also discussed during the meeting. The AUCCTU and the CRZZ expressed determination to continue in every way to promote consolidating peace, ending the arms race, disarmament and the deepening of the relaxation of international tension, to work actively to further strengthen the world trade union movement's unity of actions on a class, anti-imperialist basis, and to strengthen solidarity with the struggle of the working people of capitalist and developing countries for a better future. The talk passed in a fraternal, cordial atmosphere.

ITALIAN-FRG TALKS ON EUROPEAN MONETARY SYSTEM REPORTED

LD022026Y Moscow TASS in English 1813 GMT 2 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Rome, November 2, TASS--Negotiations between the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Italy Giulio Andreotti and the FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt ended today in the Italian town of Sienna. The heads of the two governments discussed questions related to the creation of a so-called "European monetary system." As it is known, formally the purpose of this system, which France and the FRG planned to institute as of January 1st, 1978, is to create in Western Europe with the help of a joint fund of EEC member-states a "zone of monetary stability," to try to safeguard the currencies of the "inner nine" from the increasingly devaluating dollar. The Franco-West German plan aroused rather serious objections within the "Common Market". This is why the leaders of the two countries are now exerting efforts to play down the differences between the EEC partners. Precisely this problem was in the focus of the negotiations between G. Andreotti and H. Schmidt. Monetary-financial problems of the community were discussed also during the recent visit to Italy of Valery Giscard d'Estaing, the president of France.

Addressing a press conference after the negotiations, Andreotti said that he assured Schmidt of Italy's consent to join the "European monetary system". However, he stressed, "It is necessary to solve several more technical problems". He refused to specify the problems he had in mind.

It has been learnt here that Rome insists on the expansion of the zone of fluctuation of the exchange rate of currencies for the financially and economically weaker members of the EED, including Italy. It is feared that within the "monetary system" the Italian lira, which, as it is, is in a state of permanent crisis, may be further devaluated. This is why Italy insisted from the very outset on the adoption of special measures to protect her interests.

H. Schmidt flew to Paris to discuss the monetary-financial problems of the EEC with Giscard d'Estaing.

GISCARD D'ESTAING-SCHMIDT MEETING IN PARIS REPORTED

LD021718Y Moscow TASS in English 1650 GMT 2 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Paris, November 2, TASS--A meeting of President Valery Giscard d'Estaing of France with the FRG Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt took place here today. The head of the West German Government arrived in Paris for a short working visit from the Italian town of Sienna, where he had negotiations with Giulio Andreotti, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Italy.

No communique was published after the meeting. However, as noted by political commentators, the consultations between the FRG chancellor and the French president, just as the Italian-West German negotiations, are linked, primarily, with the implementation of the plan to create a "European monetary system," proposed by Paris and Bonn.

[Moscow TASS in English at 1545 GMT on 2 November adds that "it is known that the plan for setting up a fund of EEC member-states to keep up the stability of the currencies of these countries, prepared jointly by France and the FRG, meets serious opposition of their Common Market partners."]

PRAVDA ASSESSES GROMYKO'S VISIT TO FRANCE

LD300730Y Moscow TASS in English 0715 GMT 30 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 30, TASS--The official visit of the Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko to France has shown once again: political consultations between the two countries, the principle of which has been laid in interstate documents adopted at a summit level, meet the vital interests of the peoples of the USSR and France, serve the development of good bilateral relations, promote the safeguarding of world peace, writes PRAVDA's Paris correspondent.

The correspondent points out that the Soviet Union and France successfully cooperate in economy, science, technology and culture. During the session of the permanent mixed Soviet-French Commission for Scientific-Technical and Economic Cooperation, held early in October, discussed were concrete measures aimed at further development and deepening of links in these spheres.

In the political sphere there is a vast scope of joint activities, which has been reaffirmed once again during the visit of the foreign minister of the USSR. The Soviet Union and France have made a profound contribution to detente, to implementation of the Helsinki principles and accords. New spheres of cooperation have now opened.

The question of disarmament is the acutest problem of the present. France and the Soviet Union, as was noted at the negotiations, cannot remain calm in the face of armaments, including nuclear, being stockpiled in the European Continent. They cannot but feel concern over the fact that the Vienna negotiations on mutual reduction of troops and armaments in central Europe and the work of the Disarmament Committee in Geneva have been stalled.

France's return to the Geneva Committee is a positive fact. Concrete decisions should now be searched for.

In the perspective, just like other nuclear powers, France could make its contribution to reduction of strategic missile-nuclear arsenals. There are possibilities of political cooperation between our countries in a whole number of other problems. The positions of the USSR and France have been and remain close on what concerns a real settlement in the Middle East.

PRAVDA points out that the meetings and negotiations on French soil were held in a constructive, businesslike atmosphere. They will promote further development of bilateral Soviet-French relations.

ZHUKOV REFUTES BILLART ARTICLE IN FRENCH WEEKLY LE POINT

LD021503Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Oct 78 p 4 LD

[Political Observer Yuriy Zhukov Article: "The Pseudotheories Of The 'New Thinking'"]

[Text] In September the French newspapers published enormous, full-page sensational reports about the publication of an unusual issue of the weekly LE POINT--its cover sported a strange caption: "Ideas: The Great Purge."

Proclaiming that "the surfeit of ideas is making itself felt almost everywhere among the intelligentisia," the editorial office wrote that the "Anglo-Saxon taste" for practicality is taking over from ideology. And the question was immediately raised: "Are we not at the sources of the new thinking?" The issue of LE POINT, which received such widespread publicity, was devoted to precisely this topic. And here it is finally before us.

The journal reports that "all services of the editorial office" were enlisted to seek the answer to the question raised in the announcement, and commentator Pierre Billart generalized the results of the work done.

In the introduction to its "research work" the editorial office alleged that "French people feel that ideologies are becoming bankrupt. "A big shake-up" is taking place, it asserted, and "a taste for practical matters and the art of the possible is being revived everywhere as a manifestation of common sense." Billart's article begins thus: "Our confused era, our convulsive society seems to be moving toward their grave. From all sides people are crooning to us that we are living alongside the last fires of the era of decline... Possibly; but what if, on the contrary, we are greeting the dawn of a new time or entering a new stage of development of man's thinking? What is this is a turning point when mankind, weary of the speeches, theories, lies, crimes, wars, tyranny and genocide engendered by three millenia of the cult of reason, strikes out his errors, restructures his language and remodels his thinking? Convulsions or renewal? That still has to be seen."

What a clever trick has been played by this advocate of the "great purge" of thinking thought up by the owners of the journal. As a result of this they would like to see the triumph of the notorious "Anglo-Saxon taste" for practicality or, to be more precise, the U.S. philosophy of pragmatism according to which, as John Dewey, the late founder of the "Chicago School" of theorists, wrote, "Truth is defined as usefulness," while success in business is regarded as an incontrovertible criterion of truth!

Haven't the apologists of capitalism long been preaching the "rolling back of communism"? Haven't they long been shouting from the roof-tops that Marxism and, in particular, its teaching on the class struggle, have become obsolete and that in the present "technotronic age" they will be conquered by new ideas--the ideas of "stage by stage development" and "convergence"--that is, the gradual intermingling of socialism and capitalism--and so forth?

I remember that back at the end of the sixties one of the authors of these theories, Walt Rostow, wrote that when he was studying at Yale and Oxford he read Marx and said that these were big questions and bad answers. I said, "Rostow asserted, "that I would give a better (!) answer. I waited 24 years and I have finally done it and my answer is better."

The "answer" to Marx was Rostow's book "The Stages of Economic Growth," in which he alleged that all human society is divided not along class lines but by the countries' levels of economic development. Of course, Rostow placed the United States above everything, stressing that it is allegedly "in mortal danger," being a comfortable democratic island around which the forces of the less developed, envious states are raging. Proceeding from this premise, he asserted that "U.S. interests in a certain sense require that the Americans take part in a crusade" in defense of their privileges.

Following Rostow, another subverter of Marx and Engels, Brzezinski, states just as self-confidently in the book "America In The Technotronic Age": "Our era is no longer revolutionary in the traditional sense... we have entered a new, totally different form of man's history." Clarifying this, he alleged that the United States stands on the threshold of a new era in which the class struggle loses its significance: Society is beginning to be divided into the "elite" invested with "special intellectual qualities" and the masses "who have no aim before them." Their thoughts, the author asserted, will be directed merely "toward entertainments in which gripping spectacles (mass sports and television)--a sort of opium (!)--will occupy the main place."

Ten years have elapsed since the time when all this was concocted and published, and now LE POINT'S political observer, Pierre Billart, whose sympathies are definitely on the side of the U.S. prophets, has nonetheless been forced to ammend their assertions that Marxism "is dead," and to admit reluctantly that "Marx remains a tremendous philosopher."

Those who were about to overthrow Marx found themselves in a most uneviable position. Everyone can see that human society over the past 10 years has continued its progress along the path of development predicted by Marx and Lenin, while the class struggle which Rostow, Brzezinski and their kindred spirits wanted to declare dead and buried has remained a powerful driving force. Illusions of replacing the class struggle with the aid of electronics and cybernetics have been dispelled.

Billart was left with the meager satisfaction of being able to gloat over the fact that during these 10 years the authority of those who tried to parasitize on Marxism while trying vainly to "amend" it "from the left" has collapsed. With evident pleasure he recounts that the "windows of bookstores are now packed with the memoirs of those who have been widowed by history or orphaned by their dreams, who bewail the failure of their hopes or ridicule these hopes in their fury."

He is patently gratified, for instance, by the total collapse of the influence of Sartre, who, 30 years ago, claimed to rule people's minds. He finds it pleasant that movie director (Kris Marker) "is summing up the results of the now dead hopes" of May 1968 in a documentary film of which the first part is called "Fragile Hands" and the second, "Broken Hands."

He also writes with satisfaction about the fact that during the 1978 parliamentary elections in France, the "slide toward the left by Catholic voters was halted." This observer is moved by facts attesting that in certain cases yesterday's "leftwingers" are joining forces with the right and it is no longer possible to make out here where the right or left is.

Still, those who dreamed of burying Marxism-Leninism have no confidence that this dream will come true. They are, moreover, patently terrified by the bankruptcy--which is obvious to everyone--of the social concepts which 10 years ago inventors of the new theories were still trying to use as a counterweight to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, attempting with a single stroke of the pen to abrogate the fundamental laws of social development discovered by Marx and Lenin. Indeed, even in the United States people are now reluctantly recalling, the theories of stage-by-stage development, convergence, or the "technotronic age" which were importunately paraded at the end of the sixties.

This is why the return to the "Anglo-Saxon case" in the sphere of thinking is now being propagandized just as importunately and with the same widespread use of the mass media normally used in the West for advertising a new washing powder or chewing gum, as some kind of new discovery. Don't bother, they say, to try to analyze social processes; let everything take its natural course and long live plain practicalism. But let the CIA, the FBI, and the Pentagon and NATO generals take care of everything else--after all they are paid to safeguard the interests of his majesty capitalism....

The political observer of LE POINT tries at the end of his lengthy and confused reasoning to depict matters in such a way as to suggest it is a question of some kind of new philosophical discovery. "Evidently," he declares, "on the other side of the traditional ideological borders a new (?) way of thinking is being organized, without taboos and without prejudices." Further on he writes in all seriousness: "It is possible to outline the main directions of this new thinking which is making headway. [paragraph continues]

Tomorrow promises disappointment but today is oppressive. Well then...the past remains(!) which must be won anew and safeguarded.... This return to the past, and search for roots is acquiring the most diverse forms ranging from the publication of a multitude of memoirs and testimonies about the past to a veritable invasion of books, movies, magazines and television programs about history. This is no accident."

Continuing his narration about the "new thinking," Billart, presenting his desires as reality, goes on to assert that people are already losing interest in contact within "large communities" and are feeling drawn toward the "small scale": the small settlement, the small enterprise, the small association of an apolitical nature--is not this the ideal? "Many former revolutionaries of May 1968," he writes: "have lost all taste for collective actions. (Zhan-Edern Khalye), for instance, has proclaimed: 'Individual revolt is a cultural (?) duty, but the romanticism of every day (?) is the last possible behavior."

But this is not all. The "new thinking," Billart assures us, envisages that the "renunciation of politics" must be accompanied by a return to the religious principle in society's life. He places this principle next to science in significance, if not higher: "An increasingly large number of scientists are rejecting the idea that science can be the alpha and omega of thinking." And so on, and so forth....

But what really lies behind this sudden turn among supporters of the "new thinking" toward antiquated modes of existence? The "new thinking," Billart concludes, means a "salutary brainwashing." It is characteristic that those who are engaged in "brain washing people" call into question not only the ideas of social progress, which accord with the laws of social development discovered by Marx and Lenin. The "new philosphers," "new sociologists," "new economists" and "new historians" are trying to overthrow truths proclaimed by enlighteners as early as the 18th century and which have been regarded as axiomatic ever since. "For instance," the LE POINT observer points out,""it has been thought since the times of Jean-Jacques Rousseau that people are born equal. But recent discoveries in the field of genetics, supported by work in certain teaching laboratories, show that intelligence is hereditary.... People are born different and unequal."

It is not hard to see that the author uses this unnatural pseudoscience with a quite definite aim: to prove that it is impossible to eradicate social inequality. Recall Brzezinski's reasonings on the allegedly inevitable division, in the "age of the technocrat," of society into the thinking, "intellectual elite" and the unreasoning "workers' mass." However, he also assures us that thanks to research being carried out by U.S. scientists, by the end of the 20th century it will be possible to exert "biochemical control over man's mental activity," and promises the possibility of artifically changing the human organism's genetic structure, "including, in time, the creation of beings which will act like man and think as he does."

All this is called the "democracy of talented people!"

After what has been said, it is understandable why people in the West should have started pining for the old-fashioned "Anglo-Saxon taste," which allegedly precludes interest in ideology and the ideological struggle. Surely the open proclamation of such a tendency is itself a form of the struggle for the inarticulate, unable to forward convincing arguments to justify their antihuman system of the old world against the young world, which is in the full flower of its forces and fully armed with the ideas of Marx and Lenin?

Fearing the struggle of ideas, the class of capitalists is trying to substitute the struggle against ideas, as has been done more than once in the past by social forces, which have outlived their day and are doomed by history. [paragraph continues]

Every time those who refused to confront the future and turned their faces to the past have suffered defeat.

It could not and cannot be otherwise.

NATO GENERAL LAMPOONED OVER SOVIET 'CHALLENGE' IN NORTH

LD020907Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Oct 78 p 5 LD

[Correspondent Yu. Kuznetsov dispatch: "Try A Bit Harder, General!"]

[Text] Helsinki, October--Gen P. Whiteley has had a frightful dream. During the daytime this British general is commander of the North Atlantic bloc's northern flank, and his martial dreams are supported by the might of the bloc machinery entrusted to him. But at night the sleeping P. Whiteley loses this support, and dreams more of a civilian or--still worse--peace-loving nature have recently begun impertinently appearing to him.

He has dreamed, for example, of his immediate chief who, smiling wryly, ordered the general: "Fall in for detente!" P. Whiteley woke up in a cold sweat, but with an ardent desire to immediately cover himself with glory as an unbending fighter for the ideals of the North Atlantic. P. Whiteley's brain worked feverishly but purposefully. It was urgently necessary to make an epochal, penetrating exposure of detente, peace and the Russians in general. Preferably somewhere in northern latitudes. And it dawned upon the general.

As the Norwegian newspaper AFTENPOSTEN reported recently, the commander of NATO's northern flank declared that the USSR intends to use its atomic-powered icebreakers to drive the ice "northward from Siberia" with a view to...redeploying its northern fleet in the Pacific and its Pacific fleet, naturally, in the Atlantic. This is why, Gen P. Whiteley explained, NATO is now creating a system for the urgent delivery of reinforcements to northern Norway. In general, the NATO figure added, the bloc countries will now have to increase their military budgets by 3 percent annually so as to be in a position to "meet the Soviet challenge."

Let us frankly state: It is as though the general were clairvoyant about the northern seas. For what terrible, aggressive things Soviet ships are now delivering to Siberia's shores! Only outwardly are they ordinary peaceful ships and freight. Even equipment for children's creches brings the general and his colleagues out in a cold sweat; for these crafty Russian children will grow up. The teachers are even now lining these children up in Paris. It will then remain only to say to them: "Forward, march!" How, you will say, is this not a challenge to NATO strategy!?

Oh, Gen P. Whiteley, you are a poor exposeur. If only you knew where the Russians intend to drive the above-mentioned ice! You could then extort from the NATO countries not 3 but all 30 percent. For the Russians will send specially selected, especially thick icefloes into the Atlantic, right to your shores to block NATO shipments. And then they will drive Novaya Zemlya there, too, to block and reverse the Gulf Stream. Can you imagine it? Then tropical heat will set in in the United States with all the consequences resulting from softened militarist brains....Soldiers will start taking off their uniforms, and what sort of army is it without uniforms, what discipline, what readiness to lay one's belly on the altar of Western civilization....

And if the Gulf Stream ploy does not work, the driven ice will turn the North Atlantic into a refrigerator, and the cost of heating will ruin the NATO countries....

That is how things are, general. You must try harder and make a bit more effort, if people at your headquarters want to see what does not exist. [paragraph continues]

In addition, P. Whiteley says one thing--about the north in general and Norway in particular--while the inhabitants of that country say something quite different. Norwegian military-political experts recently declared, so REUTER reported, that Europe's northern extremity should now be considered a region where "tension is at a low level." Evidently with regard to this Oslo is not exactly dying to fulfill the NATO leadership's orders concerning the above-mentioned 3 percent--and this has elicited a further furious seething in P. Whiteley's breast. The NATO general expressed the hope that the Norwegian Storting will behave "exemplarily" when the next military budget is discussed. Norwegian Defense Minister R. Hansen could no longer restrain himself. He replied extremely delicately that he finds it "unpleasant to state that General Whiteley does not understand what he is talking about and is poking his nose into relations between our government and parliament."

No comment, as the saying goes.

DEVELOPMENT OF MILITARY PRODUCTION IN FRG REPORTED

LD022338Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1805 GMT 2 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Bonn--The Bundeswehr leadership is demanding further development of military production. In a West German radio interview Minister of Defense H. Apel has said that at present the country's military industry "has reached the international standard." He advocated that this state of affairs "be preserved also in the future." As a "model" of such development, H. Apel named the "multipurpose" Tornado combat aircraft, production of which will be started shortly at enterprises of the Messer-Schmitt-Boelkow-Blohm missile and aircraft concern in Bavaria. Observers note that it is one of the largest military projects ever in the existence of NATO. British and Italian aircraft firms are also taking part in it, along with the FRG.

Information which has appeared in the press shows that the NATO countries have already started to implement an extensive program for building up armaments, which was mapped out at the Washington session of the North Atlantic Alliance Council in May 1978. It has been reported in Bonn that construction has begun at a shipyard in Bremen of the first of a series of battleships equipped with missile weapons and helicopters. In all, the Bundeswehr Navy should receive six such ships. Moreover, construction of a second series of battleships of this type has already been requested.

More and more West German firms and enterprises are being drawn into the sphere of the military-industrial complex. Their number includes even the leading motor vehicle concerns, which in the coming years, according to a report from the Ministry of Defense, should supply the Bundeswehr with about 100,000 various types of motor vehicles.

PCP'S CUNHAL ADDRESSES PARTY RALLY IN AMADORA

LD021539Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Oct 78 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Tense Situation In Alentejo"]

[Text] Lisbon, 29 October--A Communist Party rally addressed by Alvaro Cunhal, secretary general of the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP], has been held in Amadora, Portugal. He spoke out against the return of land expropriated during the agrarian reform to its former owners and condemned the policy of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, which refuses to hold talks with the working people. A. Cunhal also demanded an immediate end to the repression in Alentejo.

The PCP secretary general confirmed that the **Communist Party** takes a critical stand with regard to the new prime minister, C. Mota Pinto, emphasizing, however, that the communists are prepared to examine together with him all questions concerning the future government's composition and program. In conclusion he pointed out that, if the actions of the communists and the socialists with respect to the new cabinet cannot be coordinated, the PCP will advocate the holding of early parliamentary elections.

DANISH FRIENDSHIP OFFICIAL LAUDS USSR SOCIALIST DEVELOPMENT

LD021712Y Moscow TASS in English 1640 GMT 2 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Minsk, November 2 TASS--"I am convinced that the Soviet people, engrossed as they are in peaceful labour, are sincerely striving for peace,for strengthening cooperation with all countries, irrespective of their socio-political system," a TASS correspondent was told by Hermod Lannung, chairman of the board of the "Denmark-USSR" society. He heads a delegation of this society, which is staying in the USSR at the invitation of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship With Foreign Countries. The delegation visited Belorussia, one of the fifteen Soviet Union republics.

"This is my second visit to the capital of Belorussia, Minsk", Hermond Lannung continued. "I visited it for the first time in 1918, when I was a representative of the Danish Red Cross in Moscow. I was not a supporter of **Lenin's** party, the party of Bolsheviks. I shared the views of left socialist-revolutionaries. Now, aware as I am of the great successes of the Soviet people in all spheres of life, I am in a position to say: the Bolsheviks were absolutely right as regards the line of transformations in Russia. They created the first socialist state in the history of mankind, a state which always displayed and displays concern for the welfare of its citizens, for peace and friendship among the peoples."

"Acquaintance with the life of the Soviet people and, particularly, the population of Belorussia, allows me to say that they arein no way restricted in their right to work, education, rest and housing,which are not guaranteed by the constitutions of any capitalist state." It was noted by the head of the delegation of the board of the "Denmark-USSR" society.

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS AUSTRIAN CP ON ANNIVERSARY

LD021628Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1010 GMT 2 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 2 November--The CPSU Central Committee has sent greetings to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Austria in connection with the 60th anniversary of the party. The message notes that through its tireless and consistent support for the country's national independence, for stopping the arms race, for universal and full disarmament and for banning the production of new types of nuclear weapons, the Communist Party of Austria is making an important contribution toward the struggle of peoples for maintaining and strengthening peace and security in Europe and against the threat of a new world war.

Soviet communists, the greetings message states, are well acquainted with and give a particularly high assessment of the activity of Austrian Communists, which is directed toward developing in every conceivable manner good-neighborly relations between Austria and the Soviet Union and toward strengthening friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

Brezhnev, Kirchschlaeger Exchange Telegrams

LD022258Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 2 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, federal president of the Austrian Republic, a telegram in which he transmits on behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and on his own behalf, congratulations and best wishes to the friendly Austrian people on the occasion of the country's national day.

In his telegram of reply, the Austrian president expresses his heartfelt thanks for the congratulations and transmits in his turn his best wishes to the Soviet people.

The telegrams voice the certainty that good-neighborly relations and constructive cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Austrian Republic, established as a result of the conclusion of the state treaty and of Austria's adoption of the status of permanent neutrality, will continue to develop successfully to the benefit of the peoples of both countries and in the interest of the intensification of detente and the consolidation of world peace.

IZVESTIYA ON ELECTION OF W. BERLIN MAYOR AS BUNDESRAT PRESIDENT

LD301748Y Moscow TASS in English 1727 GMT 30 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 30, TASS--The newspaper IZVESTIYA descrives as an unlawful act the election of West Berlin's governing mayor Dietrich Stobbe as Bundesrat president for a term of one year. "Thus, the commentary in the newspaper says, Stobbe has become one of the top government officials in the FRG."

"Mildly speaking, the decision of the FRG Bundesrat is perplexing. Under the existing rules, prime ministers of lands of the Federal Republic of Germany are alternately elected as Bundesrat presidents. Meanwhile, West Berlin has never been and is no land or any other part of the FRG, which was quite explicitly reaffirmed by the Four Power Agreementof September 3, 1971, and the Bundesrat members are well aware of it. Hence, the election of Stobbe as president of this legislative body can be assessed only as a pointed act, which is called upon to stress FRG's unlawful claims on West Berlin.

The attempts to justify such a clear violation of the Four Power Agreement by references to "precedents," which had place in thepast in the 50s-60s cannot mislead anyone. As is known, the repetition of unlawful acts does not make them lawful.

"Also unconvincing are the claims that the election of Stobbe as Bundesrat president as a natural expression of the ties existing between the FRG and West Berlin, IZVESTIYA's commentator goes on to say. It shall be recalled that the Four Power agreement clearly sets the terms, on which ties can Berlin. [As Received] These ties can in no way concern the principle of non-belonging and non-subordination of West Berlin to the FRG. And all the West German and West Berlin authorities shall proceed from this premise.

The official Bonn repeatedly declared to the effect that itis not interested in demonstrative political acts, which can cause unnecessary complications and friction in the West Berlin affairs. The decision taken by the Bundesrat on October 20 can hardly be tallied with these assurances. It brings grist to the mill of those circles in the FRG, which advocate the policy of confrontation on questions concerning West Berlin."

'ARAFAT ENDS USSR VISIT, LEAVES MOSCOW 2 NOV

LD021448Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1428 GMT 2 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--The PLO delegation led by Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, left Moscow today.

Lebanese, Iraqi Press on Visit

LD022120Y Moscow TASS in English 1906 GMT 2 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, November 2, TASS--The Lebanese press is highlighting the friendly visit paid to the USSR by a delegation of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) led by Yasir 'Arafat.

All the newspapers note that Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, had expressed profound gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet leadership, personally to Leonid Brezhev and to all the Soviet people for their fraternal assistance in the struggle waged by the Arab people of Palestine.

The newspaper AN-NIDA stresses the steadfast solidarity of the Soviet Union with the Arab people of Palestine in the struggle for their lawful national rights. It also notes that the Soviet Union has once more reaffirmed the steadfastness of its principled course aimed at achieving an all-embracing Middle East settlement.

All the newspapers publish a summary of a joint communique on the results of the visit. AL-LIWA singles out the place in the document where the Egyptian-Israeli deal is condemned as a collusion at the expense of Arabs and behind their backs, pursuing the purpose of helping Israel consolidate its positions on the occupied Arab, including Palestinian lands. The newspap\N-NAHAR stresses particularly that the sides went on record in the communique for the strengthening of the lawful authority of the Lebanese Government throughout the territory of the country, for the observance of the lawful interests of the Palestine resistance movement in the Lebanon.

Baghdad, November 2, TASS--the Iraqi press is spotlighting the results of the visit paid to the USSR by the delegation of the Palestine Liberation Organization led by Yasir 'Arafat. The newspaper TARIQ ASH-SHA'B writes specifically, that both sides have condemned the Egyptian-Israeli separate deal and have welcomed the convocation in Baghdad of the conference of leaders of Arab states and of the PLO.

'Arafat on Baghdad Meeting

LD021638Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1445 GMT 2 Nov 78 LD

[Text] A conference of heads of state and government of Arab countries opens in Bagdad today. Our correspondent asked Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO, who was in Moscow, to talk about the tasks of the conference:

['Arafat--begin recording in Arabic fading into Russian translation] Those taking part in the meeting are faced with working out a common Arab strategy for struggle against the results of U.S.-Israeli-Egyptian collusion. As a result of the Camp David deal, Egypt, the major Arab state, has left the ranks of those Arab countries struggling with the aggressor.

Israel and the United States are counting on Egypt, (?so to speak), forcing other Arab countries to follow As-Sadat's example, thus foisting on the Arabs their own version of a Near East settlement. But this is unacceptable to the Arab nation. In order to strike a blow against the imperialists schemes, a task of primary importance in the current situation is to strengthen the unity of the Arabs. This has already been done by the members of the Steadfastness Confrontation Front--Syria, Lybia, Algeria, Democratic Yemen and the PLO. Their attitude will serve as a basis for the participants in the Baghdad conference.

I would like to note that the Arab people have always held the help and support the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are giving them in justly settling the Near East problem. And reestablishing the trampled rights of the Arab people of Palestine in high esteem.

Baghdad Summit Meeting Opens

LD021922Y Moscow TASS in English 1840 GMT 2 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Baghdad, November 2, TASS--Special TASS correspondents Anatoliy Golovastov and Gennadiy Marunin report:

The president of Iraq, Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr, opened the Arab summit conference here tonight. The flags of the 20 countries, members of the League of Arab States, and the flag of the Palestine Liberation Organization are waving over the Kasr as-Salam Palace ("Peace Palace").

The Baghdad forum is attended by the heads of state and government or representatives of all members of the leage with the exception of Egypt. Not all participants of the conference are represented at summit level. Among those absent for various reasons are the king of Saudi Arabia and Morocco, the presidents of Tunisia and Algeria and other leaders.

But political observers are unanimous in their opinion that the fact that all Arab countries agreed with the Iraqi initiative for calling a summit meeting indicates that people in the Arab world display a high sense of responsibility in assessing the Middle East situation which has arisen after President as-Sadat signed the Camp David agreements, which do harm to Arab interests.

It was announced here that the conference of foreign ministers, which ended today, prepared a final document for the summit conference. According to an official spokesman for the conference secretariat, the document contains a unanimous condemnation of the Camp David separate agreements. It also covers all the main points reflected in the documents submitted to the conference for consideration as well as in speeches by the participants. The spokesman said that the conference of foreign ministers took place in "a cordial atmosphere."

Iraq's minister of information, Sa'd Qasim Hammudi, said to pressmen, when speaking of the conferences' attitude to Egypt; That one should draw a line of distinction between the people of Egypt and the Egyptian regime. The Egyptian masses have expressed in different forms their protest against the capitulatory policy of this regime. The condemnation voiced by the participants in the conference will, he said, serve to step up the struggle of the Egyptian masses and the patriotic forces in Egypt.

As to the isolation of as-Sadat's regime, Sa'd Qasim Hammudi added, he took this path himself and his separate actions have done harm to the entire Arab nation.

ISRAEL, EGYPT OPTIMISTIC OVER CONCLUDING SEPARATE DEAL

ID021906Y Moscow TASS in English 1802 GMT 2 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Washington, November 2, TASS--At the negotiations, proceeding here with the participation of the United States, the Egyptian and Israeli delegations continue to publicly exchange courtesies and to emphasize their optimism concerning the prospects for the conclusion of a separate deal. The Israeli foreign minister, Dayan, even said that the negotiations were "practically concluded" and the "peace" treaty was ready. Al-Baz, a high-placed member of the Egyptian delegation, noted in his turn, that the "range of disagreements is narrowing down" and the treaty would be "signed shortly". It is pointed out in informed diplomatic circles that the delay with the (?wrapping) up of the Egyptian-Israeli separate deal was caused by Tel Aviv's desire to link it with clear-cut U.S. guarantees on the granting to Israel of additional economic and military aid. The Begin government is striving, specifically, to get annually up to 2,000 million dollars in American financial donations, intended to strengthen Israel's military potential.

Furthermore, Israel demands that the United States should compensate its spendings on the evacuation of troops, military airfields and colonist settlements from the Sinai Peninsula. According to Israeli sources, a sum of about 4,500 million dollars is requested. It is believed that questions of increasing American military economic aid to Tel Aviv will be among the main subjects of discussion at today's meeting of State Secretary Cyrus Vance with Israeli Prime Minister Begin, who has arrived in New York.

The arrival of the Israeli leader aroused broad protests among progressive American public circles. A well-attended demonstration took place opposite the hotel where Begin is staying. The manifestations chanted: "The people of Palestine have the right to self-determination!" "Shame on the separate Camp David deal!" "For an all-embracing settlement in the Middle East!"

Even the bourgeois press points out that the Camp David agreements by no means contribute to the achievement of a lasting and just settlement of the Middle East conflict. Thus, the newspaper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR says that the anxiety of Arab leaders about the Camp David deal is legitimate and grounded. They rightly believe that the conclusion of a separate "peace" treaty between Egypt and Israel will leave the problem of war and peace in the Middle East unresolved.

The noted British diplomat Lord Caradon, former permanent representative of Great Britain in the United Nations, said in an interview to the newspaper Chicago DEFENDER that the agreements, recently reached at Camp David, signify the United States' withdrawal from cooperation with the USSR in the problem of a Middle East settlement. He added that any negotiations on the Middle East problem were unthinkable without the Soviet Union as one of the co-chairmen of the Geneva peace conference.

TRIPOLI TRIBUNAL CONDEMNS CAMP DAVID DEAL

ID021146Y Moscow TASS in English 1140 GMT 2 Nov 78 LD

["Betrayal Exposed"--TASS headline]

[Text] Tripoli, November 2, TASS--Arab peoples resolutely condemn the traitorous deal concluded at Camp David between As-Sadat's regime and U.S. imperialism and Zionism, says the final document of the extraordinary session of the public tribunal held in the Libyan capital under a decision of the Permanent Secretariat of the Inter-Arab People's Congress.

During the four days, prominent jurists and political and public leaders of Arab countries delivered wrathful condemning speeches in the building of the People's Court of Tripoli. Analysing the Camp David agreement point-by-point they gave convincing proofs confirming that the cause of Arabs and the Egyptian people were betrayed at Camp David, that a blow was struck at progressive aims of the Egyptian revolution and the Arab national liberation movement.

The Court of the Arab People, as the public tribunal of the Inter-Arab People's Congress is officially named, condemned the policy of the United States, which tries to use the Camp David meeting to split Arabs, to weaken their will for the struggle for complete political and economic liberation and seeks to open free access for U.S. monopolies to oil reserves of the Middle East, to turn the Arab East into a stronghold of U.S. imperialism.

Those who spoke in the court expressed deep gratitude for firm and consistent stand of socialist countries siding with Arabs in their just struggle.

The final document adopted by the panel of judges, consisting of leading jurists of a number of Arab countries, stresses that the Camp David agreements will only aggravate the explosive situation in the Middle East and will have serious political and economic consequences that will adversely affect the development of the entire international situation. These agreements, the document says, mean a plot against the entire Arab nation, against the Palestinina and Egyptian peoples, against Lebanon. The court declared that the Camp David agreements encroaching on the rights of Arab peoples, contradicting the United Nations resolutions and decisions of the Arab summit meetings, must be regarded invalid. The final document will be submitted to a session of the Court of the Arab People that will be held in mid-November in Baghdad.

SITUATION IN EASTERN BEIRUT 'SHARPLY AGGRAVATED'

LD021948Y Moscow TASS in English 1645 GMT 2 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, November 2, TASS--The situation in the eastern part of the Lebanese capital has sharply aggravated again. Sporadic clashes between conservative formations and the inter-Arab forces occurred in most of the districts of the city in the course of the past 24 hours. The heaviest exchanges of fire took place in the districts of Sinn al-Fil, Ad-Dikwanah, Tahvita, Ayn ar-Rummanah and Ash-Shiyah. It is noted here that the responsibility for the new escalation of tension rests fully with the right-wing groupings. The inter-Arab peace-keeping forces are resorting only to forced retaliatory actions. There are scores of killed and wounded as a result of the clashes.

Right-wing Christian snipers are active in the area of the sea port. They are frustrating the efforts of the authorities to restart operations in this major transport centre of the country. Furthermore, the conservatives have threatened to subject the area of the port to artillery shelling.

In the south of the country detachments of the so-called "Army for the Defence of South Lebanon," supported by the Israeli militarists, launched a brutal artillery assault on the town of An-Nabatiyah and the adjoining districts. Casualties have been reported among the civilian population. According to the latest reports, armed elements from among the rightists committed a new criminal act today. They raided the house of Fu'ad Butrus, foreign minister of Lebanon, killing two guards and capturing several others as hostages.

BREZHNEV SENDS GREETINGS TO SHAH ON NATIONAL DAY

LD302022Y Moscow TASS in English 1835 GMT 30 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 30, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev has sent a telegram to Shah of Iran Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, in which he conveyed to the friendly Iranian people congratulations and wishes of progress and success on the occasion of the country's national holiday.

In his reply telegram the Shah of Iran expressed gratitude for the friendly congratulations and conveyed wishes of progress and welfare to the Soviet people.

The telegrams express the conviction that goodneighbour relations and cooperation between the USSR and Iran will be further developed comprehensively in the interests of the peoples of both countries and will promote the strengthening of peace and security in Asia and all over the world.

MASS DEMONSTRATIONS CONTINUING IN IRANIAN CITIES

LD021818Y Moscow TASS in English 1751 GMT 2 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Tehran, November 2, TASS--Mass actions and demonstrations are continuing in Iran in support of the demand for cancelling the state of emergency, releasing political prisoners and taking effective measures to combat corruption.

For the first time after the imposition of the state of emergency a demonstration was held in Tehran with the participation of 200 thousand people. It was held under the slogans of the opposition National Front demanding a general referendum in the country for deciding the question of the government system of Iran.

One hundred thousand people took part in a peaceful march in the town of Qom. According to the newspaper RASTAKHIZE demonstrators carried posters condemning the attempts made in the United States, Britain and China at interfering in the developments in Iran. Big demonstrations were also held in other towns. Twenty-three people died and 56 were heavily injured in clashes with the police in Senandaj and Dehkhvaraqah.

The Shah of Iran received yesterday Amini, an opposition leader, who is considered to be the most likely candidate for the post of prime minister if a Cabinet is formed of opposition forces. As is reported, the Shah and Amini analysed the present situation and discussed ways for resolving the crisis. Today the Shah is again to meet with Amini and other opposition leaders.

Addressing a Majlis meeting here, Abbas Ahbari, deputy from the town of Karaj, said that there had never been in Iran such massive and shameful massacres as under the present government, when machine-gun fire is opened on innocent people; the government is responsible for such unconstitutional actions, A. Ahbari said. He also pointed out that Britain and other imperialist powers had long plundered Iran.

At present, the international oil consortium buying Iranian oil at a much lower price than those existing in the world market is plundering it. Meanwhile, he notes, 65,000 Iranian villages have been brought to the verge of decay, and the country is forced to import, because of the declining agriculture, wheat, rice, meat and other farm products.

The oilmen on strike in the southern areas of Iran refused to abide by the government order on immediate resumption of work. As a result of the strike of the technical personnel, flights have been suspended of planes of the Iran Air on domestic and international lines. The month-old strike of civil servicemen has paralysed the work of government institutions.

Unity of Opposition Praised

LD022007Y Moscow in Persian to Iran 0950 GMT 31 Oct 78 LD

[Text] According to reports from Iran, the people's movement to democratize all aspects of life in the country is acquiring ever greater momentum. Vast demonstrations by multifarious strata of the people are demanding that martial law be rescinded; that all political prisoners be released; that freedom of assembly and demonstrations and the freedom of activity by parties be safeguarded; that the treaties and agreements that have shackled Iran to an enslaving dependence on imperialist powers be abrogated. Iranian students have called on the people to organize a week of national solidarity for struggle to achieve these demands. In this connection our commentator, Igor Savchenko, writes:

Those observers who are watching the progress of events in Iran closely note that the trend and inclination toward solidarity and unity of action is the most (?salient) phenomenon of the current phase for the progress of the Iranian people's movement. In effect, the leaders of all parties and organizations, whether small or large, which announced their existence recently, are speaking of the need for national unity. For example, Mahmud E'temadzadeh, the leader of the Iranian People's Democratic Union, said: In the struggle to democratize the country the people are ready to make their acts of self-sacrifice cohesive. And in his press interview with KEYHAN, he said: Whenever organizational unity is achieved the victory of the struggle will be guaranteed.

Observers recall that the effort toward unity of action by the forces participating in democratization struggle is a natural phenomenon.

All the people, whether clergy or workers and craftsmen, are disturbed by the painful problems of Iranian life. The overwhelming majority of the opposition groups believe that the road to removing these problems is through democratizing all aspects of life in the country and breaking the shackles of slavery with which the imperialists have bound Iran hand and foot. Naturally unity of purpose also calls for unity and action and deeds.

The leaders of the ruling Rastakhiz Party and other reactionaries and imperialist puppets used to resort to all possible measures to confront Iran's democratic forces and play them against one another. For example, these reactionaries did not shrink from any effort to slander and calumniate the policy of the National Front of Iran, its leader, Dr Mosaddeq, and his views on strengthening the edifice of democracy and national independence--nor do they do so today. In the past, during the years of the struggle to nationalize Iran's oil industry, dividing the patriotic forces helped imperialism and reaction in their effort to implement their malevolent designs and perpetuate Iran's enslaving dependence on Western capitalist countries.

According to what observers are saying now, the nation does not want past mistakes and errors to be repeated in the circumstances of the new upsurge of the people's movement.

JOINT COMMITTEE AWARDS SOVIET-IRANIAN CULTURAL PRIZES

LD030953Y Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 20 Oct 78 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "Winners of the Firdowsi Prize"]

[Text] A session of the joint Soviet-Iranian F. Firdowsi prize committee was held in Moscow 18-19 October.

It was unanimously decided to award the 1978 prizes to four prominent scientists and cultural figures of the USSR and Iran: Prof A.N. Boldyrev, chief of the Leningrad Zhdanov State University, Iranian Philology Department; Rasul Gamzatov, people's poet of Dagestan; Prof (S. Safa), general secretary of Iran's Supreme Council for Culture and Art; and Prof (Mekhre Akhi) of Tehran University.

The A. Firdowsi prizes were instituted in connection with the 50th anniversary of the friendly relations between the USSR and Iran. Under the competition rules they are awarded to USSR citizens and Iranian subjects for outstanding achievements in scientific research, literature, history and art that contribute to the Soviet and Iranian peoples' awareness of both countries' cultural achievements and to strengthening the friendly relations between the neighboring countries.

BREZHNEV, YAR PRESIDENT EXCHANGE TELEGRAMS OF GREETINGS

LD011338Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1305 GMT 1 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 1 November, TASS--Over the past half century, relations between the USSR and the Yemen Arab Republic [YAR] have been further developed in various fields. Based on the principles of equality, respect for sovereignty and noninterference in each other's internal affairs, they meet the basic interests of both countries' peoples. This is stressed in a telegram from Leonid Brezhnev to YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the first Soviet-Yemeni treaty on friendship and the establishment of diplomatic relations.

Leonid Brezhnev expressed the hope that the traditionally friendly USSR-YAR relations would continue to develop for the good of the two countries' peoples and in the interests of universal peace and international security.

In his telegram, YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih expressed profound satisfaction with the high level and results of developing bilateral relations.

We have no doubt, he stated, that bilateral relations are constantly developing and improving due to the mutual aspiration toward that end.

I deem it my duty, writes the president, to point out that, due to the fruitful assistance provided by the Soviet Union, and to our bilateral cooperation, major, positive accomplishments have been realized in the Yemen Arab Republic.

Kosygin, YAR Premier Exchange Greetings

LD022015Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1900 GMT 2 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Soviet Prime Minister Aleksey Kosygin and YAR Prime Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani exchanged greetings cables on the 50th anniversary of the Soviet-Yemeni friendship agreement and the establishment of diplomatic relations.

The two express the hope that Soviet-Yemeni relations will continue to develop in the future in the interests of both countries' peoples and comprehensive peace.

PRAVDA COMMENTS ON FOUNDING OF PDRY SOCIALIST PARTY

LD250900Y Moscow TASS in English 0735 GMT 25 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 25, TASS--Yuriy Glukhov writes in PRAVDA on the establishment of the Yemeni Socialist Party in the PDRY.

He says that this is an important result of the country's political development during the years of independence, a result of a great amount of organizational work done to form a vanguard section of the working people which is called upon to become the leading and guiding force of South Yemeni society. In the congress-adopted resolutions, party programme and rules, the new party sets tasks for the further development of the revolutionary process in the country. This reflects the deep-going changes that have taken place in the PDRY.

One salient feature of the current transformations in the PDRY is the broad participation of the masses, the commentary says. This factor played a decisive part at the crucial moments of the country's history.

The establishment of the vanguard party in the PDRY accords with the will of the popular masses. They welcome the congress-approved policy of further development along the path of socialist orientation and come out for stronger ties with the USSR and other socialist states.

"The importance of the experience of the two-million-strong people of Democratic Yemen transcends the boundaries of that country. It is having a positive effect on the situation in the Arabian Peninsula. That is why the forces of imperialism and reaction continue plotting against the PDRY. The people of Democratic Yemen respond to their machinations with strengthening their ranks," the article says.

NEW KUWAITI ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO IVAN POLYAKOV

LD311730Y Moscow TASS in English 1615 GMT 31 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 31, TASS--Ambassador of Kuwait Adil Najmeddin Jarah has presented in the Kremlin today his credentials to Vice-President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Ivan Polyakov.

After the presentation of credentials and the exchange of speeches, Ivan Polyakov and Adil Najmeddin Jarah had a friendly talk, with First Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR Georgiy Korniyenko taking part.

ERRATUM: Page was originally F 1 of 2 Nov 78

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON 'ARAFAT'S VISIT TO MOSCOW

Interview With TASS

LD011140Y Moscow TASS in English 1034 GMT 1 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 1, TASS--We highly assess the results of our present visit to the USSR and of our talks with the Soviet leaders as well as the Soviet Union's consistent position of support with regard to the struggle of the Palestinian people for their legitimate rights, including the right to self-determination and the right to establish their own state, Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Orginization (PLO), said in an interview with a TASS correspondent.

The situation in the Arab world has sharply deteriorated lately as a result of the Egyptian-Israeli deal, which was concluded at Camp David with the direct participation of the USA. This deal opened the door wide before the United States for attempts to establish its domination throughout the Middle East, to seize major strategic positions and to take the natural wealth of the region under its control Implementation of the Camp David agreements means imposition of Begin's terms on the Arabs, division of the Arab world and establishment of axes in it. It also means that Egypt is no longer with the front of struggle against the forces of imperialism and Zionism.

What kind of peace is meant by the Camp David agreement? This is, Y. 'Arafat stressed, capitulation to the enemy, drawing of the Arab region into the zone of imperialist influence, keeping the Palestinian people in the position of a refugee people, continuation of Israeli occupation of Arab lands, construction of new military settlements in them. The Camp David deal, Yasir 'Arafat said, touched off a wave of protests and condemnation in the Arab world, specifically in many circles and among public and political leaders of Egypt whose people, I firmly believe, will not refuse to wage joint struggle. As for the prospects of the Palestinian revolution, it has stood many tests. We strongly reject the plans for granting a truncated "autonomy" to the Palestinian people and will continue fighting for the aims we have set before ourselves.

Of great importance in the present conditions, Yasir 'Arafat went on, is the forthcoming Arab summit conference which is opening in Baghdad and of which one of the main tasks will be to rally and consolidate the Arab forces in the struggle for thwarting Zionist-imperialist plans. The National Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation is also making vigorous efforts toward this end.

Yasir 'Arafat said that this front does not just represent the sides of which it is composed--Syria, Algeria, Libya, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and the Palestine Liberation Organization. It reflects a broad trend existing throughout the Arab world, a trend rejecting the capitulatory way of settling the Middle East conflict and calling for staunchness and struggle. The lates conference of the front leaders in Damascus took extremely important decisions, Yasir 'Arafat said. It worked out plans for interaction in many fields, established a number of leading bodies, stressed the importance of strengthening and developing cooperation with the countries of the socialist community with the Soviet Union at the head.

BURMESE CONCERNED OVER PRC-BACKED INSURGENTS

LD021409Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Oct 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[A. Artamonov report: "Session Has Ended"]

[Text] Rangoon--The second session of Burma's National Assembly, second convocation, having summed up the state's achievements in the period under review and mapped out guidelines for the country's further advancement along the path of socioeconomic transformation, has ended.

The Council of Ministers' report drew attention to the difficulties which the country is having to encounter in implementing the projected programs. The unceasing actions of the Peking-supported insurgents were particularly noted in the report as being among the factors hindering the Burmese people's peaceful creative labor and diverting considerable material resources.

In a number of regions, the report notes, Chinese nationals are crossing the Burmese border illegally. The illegal penetration of Chinese nationals is particularly noticeable around the cities of (Vaynmo) and Momauk in the northern part of Shan State. Some 300 Chinese have settled illegally in the small city of (Chipva) in Kachin State. Some 10 Chinese camps where 3,500 people have settled have arisen near the villages of (Ting) and (Loeain) in Mansi District, in southern Kachin. The dangerous pretensions of our northern neighbor, the document says, puts the Burmese Government, which cannot tolerate tyranny on the border, on its guard.

The report also stresses that the immigration authorities together with army units have been obliged to take steps to halt border violations by the PRC.

SOVIET DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER'S SE ASIAN TOUR HAILED

LD021326Y Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 1 Nov 78 LD

[Lev Arlazov commentary]

[Text] Nikolay Firyubin's official talks and consultations in the Philippines, Indonesia and Thailand were carried out to the satisfaction of the leaders of these countries, members of the Southeast Asian States Association [ASEAN]. The Indonesian foreign minister, Mr Kusumaatmadja Mochtar, has said in Djakarta the consultations were held in a warm and friendly atmosphere and proved useful. The joint statement issued in Manila specified the approach of the Soviet Union and the Philippines to the international problems they discussed. The statement shows that the points of view of the Soviet Union and Southeast Asian countries with regard to many international issues either coincides or are approximate.

The USSR and the Philippines expressed their readiness to develop those bilateral and multilateral relations in terms of strengthening universal peace. The Soviet Union's foreign policy has always been directed to insuring peace and security of all nations. To eliminate the menace of war, to curb the arms race, and to further cooperate for the benefit of all states: That's what the Soviet Union's initiatives are meant for.

Southeast Asian countries supported several Soviet proposals at the recent sessions of the UN General Assembly, including the one on curbing the nuclear arms production and proliferation and strengthening the security of the nonnuclear states. The Manila statement says that durable peace can be insured only through general disarmament.

The problems of (?Asia) find understanding in the Soviet Union because this country is closely connected with it historically, economically and geographically, and it's natural that the Soviet Union has always been interested in spreading the relaxation of tension to the Asian Continent. Southeast Asian countries recognize the great role of the Soviet Union in helping Vietnam to rebuff the imperialist aggression and eliminate the hot bed of war in the region, as a result of which favorable conditions for insuring durable peace and security in Asia have been created. These conditions have been strengthened by the Socialist Vietnam's peaceful initiative. The recent talks held by Vietnam's Prime Minister Pham Van Dong in the ASEAN countries have shown that the difference in social systems can't be an obstacle in establishing in the region a zone of peace, independence, freedom and neutrality, a zone of stability and prosperity.

The initiatives have been supported by the Soviet diplomacy. The Soviet-Philippines statement says in particular that the Soviet Union is for developing relations with the ASEAN countries and supporting the association's peaceful nature. The Soviet deputy foreign minister, Nikolay Firyubin's, visit to the Philippines, Indonesia and Thailand has confirmed once again the Soviet Union's readiness to treat any proposal prompted by the concern for peace and security in Asia with all attention, and strive to insure them by joint efforts.

LAO PROGRESS, PROBLEMS, TIES WITH USSR DISCUSSED

LD021529Y Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 31 Oct 78 p 3 LD

[I. Viktorov article: "Along the Path of Transformations"]

[Text] Less than 3 years have elapsed since the Lao National Congress of People's representatives abolished the monarchy and proclaimed the country the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR]. In this time deep-reaching progressive transformations have been implemented here. The socioeconomic base of the comprador bourgeoisie has been liquidated in the country and all public and urban land, timber, mineral and water resources have transfered to state ownership. The LPDR working people under the leadership of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] are now marching confidently along the path of socialist transformation. Since the first days of the revolution the LPRP has steered a course toward the formation of agricultural cooperatives and the collectivzation of agriculture. This is designed to improve the rural workers' living standard and help the country's socialist industrialization.

This year it is as though nature wanted to test the steadfastness of Laos' rural working people. The recent heavy rain on the Indochina Peninsula also caused floods in the LPDR. Following a severe drought, these created new difficulties in Vientiane, Khammouane and other provinces. Broad strata of the population have been mobilized to combat the consequences of the raging elements. The consequences of the floods are now being successfully eliminated. The state has allocated thousands of tons of seeds which have been distributed to the peasants of the affected regions. Relations of friendship and cooperation exist between Laos and the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries. Agreements on economic, scientific and cultural cooperation and a treaty on trade concluded between the USSR and the LPDR are being successfully implemented. Despite the fact that the forces of imperialism and reaction are attempting in every possible way to prevent the Lao people from building a new life, the selfless aid and support of our country and the other socialist community states are inspiring them with confidence of the correctness of their chosen path and the victory of the just cause.

'FULL UNANIMITY' ATTAINED IN SOVIET-VIETNAMESE TALKS

LD031114Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 3 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Soviet-Vietnamese talks ended in the Kremlin today. The talks were conducted by, on the Soviet side: Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet; Kosygin, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Suslov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and CPSU Central Committee secretary; Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR minister of foreign affairs; Ustinov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR minister of defense; Rusakov, CPSU Central Committee secretary; Arkhipov and Baybakov, CPSU Central Committee members and deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; and Chaplin, CPSU Central Committee candidate member and USSR ambassador to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV]; and on the Vietnamese side: Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam [VCP]; Pham Van Dong, VCP Central Committee Politburo member and SRV premier; Le Thanh Nghi, VCP Central Committee Politburo member and SRV vice premier; Army General Van Tien Dung, VCP Central Committee Politburo member and chief of the General Staff of the Vietnamese Peoples Army; Nguyen Co Thach, VCP Central Committee member and SRV deputy minister of foreign affairs; Nguyen Huu Khieu, VCP Central Committee member and SRV ambassador to the USSR; Le Thac, VCP Central Committee candidate member and deputy chairman of the SRV State Planning Committee.

During the talks the exchange of views on matters pertaining to Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation in the political, economic and cultural spheres was continued. It was noted that the consolidation of friendship between the Soviet Union and the SRV, based on a community of interests and aims on the firm foundation of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, corresponds not only with the vital interests of the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples but also with the interests of all peoples who support peaceful and independent development and social progress.

In an examination of international issues both sides expressed their firm resolve to promote the consolidation of peace and security in Asia and the whole world and to support mutually advantageous cooperation between states, and an expansion and deepening of detente.

A joint communique has been agreed on and will be published in the press. The talks passed in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and full unanimity of views.

SRV DELEGATION'S VISIT PRAISED, IMPORTANCE OF TIES STRESSED

OW021315Y Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1430 GMT 1 Nov 78 OW

[Text] A Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] party and government delegation led by Comrade Le Duan, secretary general of the Communist Party of Vietnam [VCP] Central Committee, and Comrade Pham Van Dong, premier, on 1 November began an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union. Our commentator writes in this connection:

The Soviet Union and Vietnam are bound by truly fraternal relations. At each stage of the Vietnamese people's struggle and peaceful construction, the Soviet Union has consistently been on the Vietnamese people's side. It supported Vietnam when it fought for independence during the years of American aggression; it is doing so now when the people of unified Vietnam are building socialism.

This program of peaceful reconstruction, adopted at the Fourth VCP Congress, focusses on rebuilding the national economy, achieving rapid growth and raising the people's living standard. The Soviet Union is assisting the Vietnamese people in all this. More than 90 industrial enterprises are being built in Vietnam with Soviet assistance. VCP Central Committee Secretary General Le Duan has stressed that friendship between the two countries is a vital factor in building Socialist Vietnam and strengthening its international position. This friendship is compatible with the long-term and fundamental interests the two countries's peoples and with those of socialism and peace.

Vietnam's cooperation with other socialist countries is being consolidated. At its last session, the CEMA Executive Committee--of which Vietnam is also a member--mapped out measures for technical assistance to Vietnam.

The Soviet people know very well that socialism is being built under difficult conditions in Vietnam. Lately, the SRV has become an object of Peking's gross pressure. This has caused indignation among the Soviet peopee. The Soviet Union resolutely supports the Vietnamese people's struggle for their sovereignty. Comrade Brezhnev has stated: As in the past, we will continue in the future to support Vietnam.

The Soviet people are confident that the SRV party and government delegation's visit to the Soviet Union will serve to further develop the friendly relations and all-round cooperation between the two parties and countries in the interests of the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples and consolidate the solidarity of the world socialist community.

VIETNAM PROTESTS 27 OCT, 1 NOV PRC BORDER VIOLATIONS

LD021638Y Moscow TASS in English 1544 GMT 2 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Hanoi, November 2, TASS--The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam protested against the latest brazen provocations staged by China's Armed Forces along the frontier between the two countries.

Notwithstanding our repeated protests to the Chinese Embassy in Hanoi, the SRV Foreign Ministry statement says, China's ruling quarters continue expanding their provocative actions and brazenly violate Vietnam's territorial integrity. Of late, the provocations on the part of the People's Republic of China have become ever more serious with every passing day. Thus, for instance, on October 27, hundreds of Chinese intruded into Vietnamese territory in the area of Sinkai commune, Ha Tuyen Province, to a considerable depth, demolished frontier obstacles, attacked Vietnamese frontier guards and local residents, wounded many soldiers and civilians. Six people were seriously wounded.

An incident on November first, the statement emphasizes, has been particularly serious; a large detachment of Chinese servicemen crossed the frontier in Cao Lang Province and began building reinforcements on Vietnamese territory. The Chinese soldiers opened fire on Vietnamese home guards, wounding many of them. The local Armed Forces of Vietnam were compelled to retaliate against the intruders. The Chinese side continued sending thousands of their soldiers into that region and created an extremely tense situation.

This incident, the SRV Foreign Ministry remarks, has been part and parcel of actions planned in advance by the Chinese side to step up frontier provocations. In doing so, the Chinese authorities resort to hypocritical tricks to evade responsibility and to conceal their far-reaching plans and fresh criminal actions against Vietnam.

The SRV Foreign Ministry lodges a vigorous protest, sharply denouncing the criminal actions of the Chinese authorities and urging the Chinese side immediately to end the infringement of Vietnam's sovereignty and territorial integrity, the provocations against frontier guards and Vietnamese civilians. The Chinese side must bear the full responsibility for all consequences of their criminal actions.

NHAN DAN DENOUNCES IENG SARY'S ANTI-VIETNAMESE REMARKS

LD02164Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 31 Oct 78 p 3 LD

[Text] Hanoi, 30 October, TASS--The newspaper NHAN DAN, organ of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, has published a commentary concerning the tour of several Southeast Asian states by one of the Kampuchean leaders, Ieng Sary, who made malicious anti-Vietnamese statements there.

In so doing, the newspaper indicates, he restored to lying fabrications, accusing Vietnam of "aggressive aspirations" and repeating his Peking patrons' anti-Vietnamese inventions.

Despite the fact that the Chinese ruling circles themselves do not deny the facts of massive deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Phnom Penh, Ieng Sary stubbornly asserted that "Chinese are not taking part in hostilities on the side of Kampuchean troops."

All this, the commentary stresses, is part of a campaign being carried out by Kampuchea's Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique and its Peking patrons in order to confuse the world public and conceal their masters' far-reaching provocative plans. However, the more fuss is made in Phnom Penh, the more its leaders are exposing themselves as the pawns of Peking which is implementing a policy of expansionism and hegemonism.

VIETNAMESE RECEIVE DISASTER AID FROM KOMSOMOL

LD020919Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Oct 78 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Correspondent M. Ilinskiy dispatch: "Stronger Than the Elements"]

[Excerpts] The gathering of the rice harvest--Vietnam's chief food crop--begins at the end of October in the country's northern regions. This year has been an exceptionally difficult one for Vietnam. Twelve very severe typhoons have swept across the country and have caused severe floods unprecedented in the last 15-20 years. Almost 1 million hectares of land were inundated.

All true friends of Vietnam, and above all the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, are rendering valuable and effective assistance to Socialist Vietnam in its struggle to overcome the natural disasters.

A solemn ceremony at the Hanoi airport last Sunday was a graphic manifestation of the fraternal friendship between the peoples of our countries. Soviet aircraft delivered a gift from Lenin's Komsomol--a major consignment of essential items and other goods and medicine for the regions stricken by the recent flooding. The participants in this ceremony, which developed into a demonstration of Soviet-Vietnamese friendship, expressed heartfelt gratitude to the young Soviet people for their sincere help which has confirmed once again the unshakability of the Leninist policy of proletarian internationalism of the entire Soviet people.

DEVIOUS PURPOSE OF TENG'S JAPAN VISIT NOTED

OW021145Y Moscow in Japanese to Japan 0830 GMT 1 Nov 78 CW

[Borisov commentary]

[Excerpts] PRC Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping's 8-day visit to Japan was accompanied by abnormally loud propaganda from both sides. Japanese domestic television stations daily broadcast his activities, which were also relayed to China via communications satellite. The Japanese press treated his activities in Japan as top news, and every day Peking's PEOPLE'S DAILY devoted several pages to his activities.

The press in various countries has noted that the ecstatic mood created in Japan by the signing of the Sino-Japanese treaty is rapidly receding as people begin to examine the possible effects of the treaty on future Siro-Japanese relations. The New York TIMES Tokyo correspondent said: Japan has begun to realize that Teng Hsiao-ping came to Japan not only to celebrate the signing of the Sino-Japanese Peace and Friendship Treaty but also to urge Japan to change its policy. Teng Hsiao-ping said that Japan should increase its defense expenditures and adopt a tougher line against the Soviet Union. But all Japanese political parties, including the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, are taking a cautious approach to the defense expenditure issue, and no party is going to shift its position to favor confrontation with the Soviet Union as demanded by Teng Hsiao-ping.

As pointed out by an ASAHI SHIMBUN commentary, the top Chinese official's statement has embarrassed and disappointed those Japanese activists who had supported Sino-Japanese rapprochment. Japanese democratic public opinion regards Teng Hsiao-ping's statement as interference in Japan's domestic affairs aimed at restraining the reformist forces' struggle against the tendency toward militarization.

The newspaper AKAHATA has pointed out that Teng Hsiao-ping's support for the Japan-U.S. military and political alliance proves China's hostility to the democratic forces opposing the Japan-U.S. security treaty, including the communist and socialist parties and SOHYO [General Council of Trade Unions of Japan]. Japanese Communist Party Presidium Chairman Miyamoto, in a television interview, criticized the Chinese leadership's interference in Japan's internal affairs. He said: Peking's present policy is in fact contradictory to the cause of peace and friendship and to the professed position of the two countries that they will not seek hegemony.

During his stay in Japan, Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping refused to communicate with or contact the leftist forces. The Japanese Communist Party was not invited to the reception hosted by the Chinese delegation. Vice Premier Teng refused to see SOHYO leaders. Instead, he met with representatives of rightist, reactionary and militarist forces to report Peking's views to them. He even called on former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka, who was under arraignment on suspicion of having received a bribe from Lockheed, and invited him to visit China.

During his talks with Prime Minister Fukuda, Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping had to admit that some Chinese are also opposed to the treaty. At present, to soften reaction to the treaty in countries adjacent to China and allay their fears, Japan finds it necessary to stress that the antihegemony clause in the Sino-Japanese Peace and Friendship Treaty obligates Japan and China, first, not to seek hegemony themselves and, second, to oppose any country or any group of countries which attempts to establish hegemony. But Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping's remarks in Japan clearly indicate, first of all, that the Chinese leadership itself is seeking hegemony and, second, that Peking is trying to use the Sino-Japanese treaty against the Soviet Union and Vietnam.

His stubborn insistence on the inevitability of a new war and his repeated request that Japan provide assistance to China in implementing its four modernizations program are clear proof that he is trying to turn Japan into an accomplice of the Chinese leadership in making war preparations.

Regrettably, some circles in Japan are in favor of China's hegemonist and militarist policy. There is a certain trend to which the Soviet Union cannot remain indifferent. In his address at the 33d UN General Assembly session, Foreign Minister Gromyko said: In Japanese policy, a certain trend can be seen that requires us to be on our guard. We hope that Japan has not reverted to a course which, in the past, has led to tremendous disaster for other peoples and has brought Japan catastrophe. I do not want to draw any final conclusions, but we must pay attention to all this.

Prime Minister Fukuda has repeatedly stressed that the Sino-Japanese treaty will not affect Japan's relations with other countries and that Japan will pursue an independent policy in the international arena. During Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping's stay in Japan, he reiterated the same point. In stressing this point, the Japanese leader repeatedly asserted that the Japanese Government will strive to develop and strengthen its relations with the Soviet Union. Naturally, the Soviet Union expects that this assertion will be substantiated by concrete deeds.

TOKYO PAPER ATTACKS PRC OFFICIAL'S REMARKS ON MILITARISM

LD021438Y Moscow TASS in English 1326 GMT 2 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, November 2, TASS--The Tokyo press describes yesterday's statement made by Deputy Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress Liao Cheng-chi at a meeting with a delegation of Japanese journalists in Peking as a new act of Peking's great-power interference in Japan's internal affairs and betrayal of socialism and Japan's democratic forces.

At the meeting, the papers report, Liao Cheng-chi said in particular: "No matter how much Japan builds up its armed forces, this does not signify a revival of militarism. Unarmed neutrality, on which some people in Japan insist, is impossible." He also noted that China had changed its position in respect of the Japanese-American security treaty and the Japanese Armed Forces proceeding from its anti-Soviet world strategy.

Commenting on Liao Ching-chi's statement, the newspaper AKAHATA writes that in the past China had sharply criticised the building up of military might in Japan, stating that on being revied with the active support of American imperialism, Japan's militarism had become an aggressive force in Asia.

"Now Peking not only supports the building up of Japan's 'Self-Defence Force' but also justifies the very revival of militarism. Such actions by China are a rude flouting of the great principles of socialism."

"Liao Cheng-chi openly stated that China supports the Japanese-American security treaty proceeding from its world strategy based on anti-Sovietism," the paper goes on. This is added evidence, the paper notes, that China's diplomatic course has nothing in common with socialism.

"As to attacks on the concept of unarmed neutrality, upheld by the Socialist Party of Japan, China's unilateral criticism of policy on questions of security, which should be determined independently by the Japanese people, amounts, in fact, to interference in the affairs of the Japanese people," AKAHATA points out.

JAPANESE LEADERS, PUBLIC PROTEST MARK DEFENSE FORCES DAY

LD021631Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 31 Oct 78 p 3 LD

[Text] Tokyo, 30 October TASS--Early in the morning military bands played rousing tunes on the parade ground of the Japanese Armed Forces Asaka base. Prime Minister T. Fukuda and several cabinet ministers came to the base for the annual troop review involving 5,000 officers and men on 29 October. A parade consisting of all categories of troops, including parachutists, was held. Sophisticated M-74 tanks, Nike missiles and other combat hardware were displayed. In this way the ruling circles and the military-industrial complex marked the 24th anniversary of the creation of the "Self-Defense Forces."

Addressing personnel of units of the National Defense Agency, Fukuda remarked on the "need to strengthen the Self-Defense Forces." Such appeals are heard with increasing frequency in the ruling Liberal Democratic Party camp. Although Article 9 of the Japanese Constitution declares that "ground, naval and air forces will never be created."

The present Japanese Armed Forces parade has been perceived by the country's peace-loving public as an integral part of the ruling circles' program aimed at reviving Japanese militarism.

Reactionaries are constantly trying to revise the peaceful provisions of the present Japanese Constitution, under which a buildup of the "Self-Defense Forces" is illegal. However, the Japanese Army already numbers more than 260,000 men and is equipped with the most modern offensive weapons.

On the same day democratic organizations held a mass protest demonstration outside the Asaka base against the policy of militarist revival advocated by Fukuda's cabinet and the ruling Liberal Democratic Party. Taking part were workers and students and representatives of opposition parties. The demonstrators protested resolutely against the buildup of the Japanese Army's combat might.

CONTINUATION OF U.S. AID TO PAK CHONG-HUI DEPLORED

LD021256Y Moscow TASS in English 1123 GMT 2 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Washington, November 2, TASS--Regarding the dictatorial South Korean regime as an important outpost of its imperialist interests in the Far East, the United States is going to continue its all-round support for Pak Chong-hui, the (?leader) of the Seoul regime. This was convincingly revealed by a report on South Korea-American relations, drafted by the International Organizations Subcommittee of the Committee of the House on International Relations.

The authors of the report, obviously seeking first and foremost to hush up the "South Korean scandal", which had flared up following the exposures on South Korean agents' bribery of U.S. Congressmen, nevertheless do not conceal that one of the major tasks of the United States has always been the maintenance of a stable pro-American government in South Korea. The report points out that South Korea directly owed its economic survival in the fifties to American support. Between 1961 and 1969, the United States granted over 3,000 million dollars worth in economic aid to Seoul. Just as much was allocated to that country in military aid between 1953 and 1972.

The United States paid South Korea several billion dollars in compensation for the dispatch of South Korean soldiers to Vietnam and in the course of realization of the various American doctrines.

Rendering generous financial support to Pak Chong-hui, Washington directly intervenes in the political affairs of South Korea. The report says that the ruling party received 8.5 million dollars from American companies in 1971 to make sure of "victory" in the elections. The report emphasizes that such payments had also been continued in subsequent years. According to the report, the United States Administration was aware of the dubious actions of Seoul agents but did little to cut short their activity.

SOVIET COURT REDUCES JAPANESE FISHING BOATS FINE

OW0101133Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0105 GMT 1 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Moscow, 31 Oct (KYODO)--Soviet authorities have drastically reduced the amount of fine levied on a Japanese fishing boat last May for failure to correctly include the catch figures in its logbook, Japanese Embassy officials here revealed Tuesday.

The No 75 Nitto Maru of Nitto Fishing Co in Wakkanai, Hokkaido, was ordered to pay a find and compensation totaling 1,450,000 rubles (about yen 430 million) by a local court in Magadan on the north shore of the Sea of Okhotsk on the charge of failing to enter the full catch of sea snails in its logbook. The owner of the boat has appealed the sentence.

The Japanese Embassy officials said that the Supreme Court of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic handed down its decision on the appeal August 14 and reduced the fine and compensation amount to 200,000 rubles (about yen 60 million). The ruling of the supreme court had been made known only to quarters concerned up to now.

Informed quarters believed the Soviet Union drastically reduced the amount of the fine and compensation in consideration of Japan-Soviet relations.

AUCCTU DELEGATION TO DISCUSS TU TIES IN JAPAN

LD030925Y Moscow TRUD in Russian 25 Oct 78 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "On a Friendly Visit"]

[Text] In accordance with a Soviet-Japanese trade union commission protocol a delegation of Soviet trade unionists headed by V.I. Prokhorov, deputy chairman of AUCCTU, flew to Tokyo on 24 October.

The delegation will discuss with the leaders of the General Council of Japanese Trade Unions and the Federation of Independent Trade Unions matters relating to the further development of Soviet-Japanese trade union ties.

OAS COUNCIL ISSUES RESOLUTION ON U.S. PROTECTION

LD021940Y Moscow TASS in English 1637 GMT 2 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Washington, November 2, TASS--TASS correspondent Vitaliy Gan reports: Contrary to the much-publicised promises, the United States continues conducting the policy of economic diktat in relations with small countries, grossly ignoring the lawful needs and interests of their national development.

This is how the new protectionist action of Washington was assessed by representatives of American countries who gathered here for an extraordinary meeting of the Council of the Organization of American States. The meeting was convened on the initiative of the governments of Costa Rica and a number of other countries of the continent indignant at obvious discrimination in trade to which the U.S. Congress resorted once again.

The American legislators adopted recently a series of amendments aimed at cutting sharply the import of meat, so as to "protect the interests" of U.S. monopolies. Even the Washington administration admits that such measures will deal a telling blow at the economy of many Latin American countries, meat exporters.

Speaking at the Council of the Organization of American States, representatives of a number of countries stressed that the decision of the U.S. Congress is outright violation of the Charter of the Organization of American States which proclaims the right of all people to economic and social development. Peru's representative L. Marchand said that the actions of the U.S. side were imbued with the spirit of protectionism.

It was pointed out at the meeting that in the current year alone the United States showed for the second time its unwillingness to consider the needs of Latin America. Early this year, Washington raised tariffs on imports of sugar which resulted in the 50 per cent drop in sugar deliveries from Latin America.

The United States delegation at the Organization of the American States exerted efforts to weaken the draft resolution submitted to the council. Nevertheless the document that was adopted accuses the United States of violating a number of articles of the Charter of the Organization of American States that envisage the commitment to conduct an equitable trade policy, not to infringe the interests of others, to develop cooperation and equal trade. The resolution says that the measures of the U.S. Congress damage economic and social development of Latin American countries, meat exporters. The Council of the Organization of American States urged the Government of the United States to consider the expedience of adopting the Congress's amendments.

USSR RECOGNIZES DOMINICA, KOSYGIN SENDS CONGRATULATIONS

LD021204Y Moscow TASS in English 1128 GMT 2 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 2, TASS--The Soviet Government recognized Dominica as an independent and sovereign state and expressed the readiness to establish diplomatic relations with it. This is said in a message of Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Aleksey Kosygin to Dominica's prime minister, Patrick John, in connection with the proclamation of Dominica's independence. "Mr. Prime Minister, please accept sincere congratulations and wishes of progress and prosperity to the people of Dominica on the road of independent development", the message says.

PONOMAREV BOOK SHOWS 'FUNDAMENTAL FEATURES' OF SOCIALISM

LD021243Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Oct 78 p 4 LD

[S. Vishnevskiy book review: "Tested by Life"]

[Text] The more the foundations of capitalism are shaken, the more intensively it employs all its reserves, including its arsenal of ideological weapons, to preserve its dominance--such is the dialectic of the class struggle. At the present time our ideological adversaries have launched a new "crusade" against Marxist-Leninist teaching. Being incapable of refuting the conclusions of the scientific communism classics, they are vainly endeavoring to limit the significance of these conclusions to definite historical, regional or national frameworks. Unfortunately, in the atmosphere of acute ideological struggle which has come about in the world arena, vacillations on fundamentally important questions are being manifested even in certain circles of the foreign democratic public.

In this connection a work published by B. N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and CPSU Central Committee secretary, (B. N. Ponomarev. "The Living and Effective Teaching of Marxism-Leninism. A Reply to Critics." [Zhivoye I Deystvennoye Ucheniye Marksizma-Leninizma. Otvet Kritikam] Political Literature Publishing House. Moscow 1978.) appears most topical. The book provides a convincing, well-argued rebuff to new "subverters" of Marxism-Leninism and reveals the ulterior motives of their ideological subversion. The author traces attentively how the main law-governed patterns of social development discovered by Marx, Engels, and Lenin are functioning in the world of victorious socialism, in the young states that have recently liberated themselves from colonial oppression, and in the capitalist countries.

An impressive panorama of radical changes on our planet fully confirming the scientific forecasts of Marx, Engels, and Lenin is revealed to the reader. The victories of the world revolutionary movement secured since the Great October Revolution are victories for Marxism-Leninism.

The strength of scientific communism's influence on the direction, form and rate of world development is growing and strengthening irreversibly. This is manifested, in particular, in the most important question of the present time--the question of war and peace. The Marxist-Leninist approach insures a correct policy in this sphere. On the basis of theoretical analysis of the world situation that has developed, the CPSU has introduced fundamentally new propositions into the theory and practice of international relations. These include, for instance, the conclusions concerning the emergence of conditions to exclude the fatal inevitability of world war and concerning the growing role of peaceful coexistence as the only rational form of relations among states with different social systems.

The 24th and 25th CPSU congress decisions have become examples of the scientific substantiation of a foreign policy course under modern conditions; these decisions are being translated into Soviet iniatives, which are exerting quite a powerful influence on the improvement of the international climate. The Leninist concept of peaceful coexistence, which has been made the basis of the offensive against the imperialist forces of war and aggression, serves as a powerful ideological-theoretical and political weapon in the struggle to restructure international relations.

The book's approach to the question of the general and the particular factors in the revolutionary process is of extremely topical significance. [paragraph continues]

The book shows how the formation and development of the world socialist system has confirmed Marxist-Leninist teaching on the general law-governed patterns of building a new society and on the diversity of specific forms of their manifestation, whether in groups of similar countries or in individual states. The author proves the total groundlessness of the allegations that the CPSU is opposed to new ideas fraternal parties devise while actively seeking the most expedient ways of struggling for democracy and socialism in their own countries. Our party was among the first to put forward new ideas, and our party was the first to submit them for discussion by the entire world communist movement, after which they were further developed and became the property of social thought and practice.

The CPSU advocates a creative atmosphere in the theory and comradely comparison of views within the framework of communist adherence to principle. But in no instance can principles be sacrificed for tactical advantage. "Any concepts, even those which on paper seem the most 'revolutionary,' can only lead to the impasse of reformism and opportunism if they contradict the principles of internationalism or are based on the denial or, still more, on the denigration of past revolutionary experience, especially victorious revolutionary experience," the book observes.

Our party imposes conclusions from its own very rich experience on no one, but life and the revolutionary movement confirm the existence of fundamental features of socialist revolution and the building of socialism, which are typical of any country.

The general law-governed patterns of the revolutionary struggle serve as an objective foundation for the international solidarity of the working class and all currents of the world liberation movement. Following the principle of internationaism has invariably brought the workers movement major victories, whereas deviation has led to serious defeats.

The idea of the creative nature of Marxism-Leninism recurs throughout the book. This is an inalienable feature dictated by the fact that our theory is a living science about social life which is constantly changing.

What can the bourgeois and reformist theoreticians supply to counter the teaching of scientific communism? All their recipes are essentially variants of the "modernization" of the historically doomed system of class exploitation.

The author's conclusion is logical and natural: "Marxism-Leninism is not and cannot become obsolete, for it correctly reflects and defines the basic trends of social progress and points out the scientifically verified path to a communist future...."

Indeed, history is developing along the path mapped out by Marx and Lenin!

KUNAYEV ANTHOLOGY OF 1965-78 SPEECHES, ARTICLES PUBLISHED

LD0211O1Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Oct 78 p 2 LD

[Text] TASS--An anthology of speeches and articles by D.A. Kunayev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee, has been published.

The book includes articles and speeches from 1965-78. They reflect topical problems of the CPSU's domestic and international policy under developed socialism and the all-round work of the republic's Communist Party in the unswerving implementation of this policy.

The Political Literature Publishing House has produced the anthology in a mass edition. It has been printed at the Krasnyy Proletariat printing plant.

MASHEROV CONVEYS BREZHNEV PRAISE TO GRODNO AWARD MEETING

LD021920Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 2 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Ancient Drogno, city of toilers, city of soldiers, is beautiful and bedecked. For the great successes its working people achieved in economic and cultural construction, and in connection with the 850th anniversary of its founding, it has been awarded the Order of Labor Red Banner.

Speaking at a solemn session there today, Masherov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, passed on to the city's working people Comrade Brezhnev's ardent greetings and congratulations.

To stormy applause from the meeting Comrade Masherov attached the order to the city's banner. With great enthusiasm the participants in the session adopted a greetings letter to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers and Comrade Brezhnev.

GEORGIAN CP CONFERENCE HITS QUALITY OF CRIME PREVENTION

LD020901Y Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 18 Oct 78 p 1 LD

[GRUZINFORM report: "Law and Order: Problems, Tasks, Practice"]

[Text] A conference has been held at the Georgian CP Central Committee to discuss the state of affairs in the struggle against crime and tasks to further improve preventive work and strengthen as much as possible socialist discipline, legality, and law and order.

Participating in the work of the conference were Comrades A.N. Inauri, T.N. Menteshashvili, E.A. Shevardnadze, T.I. Mosashvili, S.Ye. Khabeishvili, O.Ye. Cherkeziya and Zh.K. Shartava, chiefs of Georgian CP Central Committee departments; obkom, gorkom and raykom first secretaries; leaders of ministries and departments, and workers of the republic's administrative organs.

The report was delivered by G.I. Gvetadze, chief of the Georgian CP Central Committee Administrative Organs Department.

The results of the conference were summed up by E.A. Shevardnadze, first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee.

The conference participants analyzed in depth the reasons for the serious shortcomings that exist in the struggle against violations of the law and crime, as well as in work on safeguarding public law and order. [paragraph continues]

It was emphasized that these shortcomings and errors are the result of the incompetent, superficial approach of a number of party committees to the organization of the struggle against crime and violations of the law. Certain party committees tackle these problems only occasionally, do not keep constantly in sight all aspects of work connected with insuring socialist law and order, and do not devote proper attention to daily party leadership of the work of administrative organs.

Serious reproaches were addressed to Komsomol organizations. It was emphasized that they must struggle for the fate of every erring juvenile and every young person. However, Komsomol organizations are frequently not interested in the fate of young people not engaged in socially useful labor and do not wage an active offensive struggle against parasitism and drunkenness.

The conference sharply criticized a number of ministries, departments and organizations which have failed to make a weighty contribution to the struggle against violations of the law among minors, and to the fundamental improvement of preventive work in schools, technical colleges, vocational and technical schools, and VUZES, at the homes of juveniles, and so forth.

It was pointed out at the conference that, despite the positive results achieved during the month of intensified struggle against parasitism, this work cannot be regarded as limited by a time framework. The forms and methods of work on exposing persons not engaged in socially useful labor and finding employment for them must be constantly improved and deepened. The soviets are obliged to tackle this systematically, to analyze the situation and to activate work in this direction.

Backup centers for the maintenance of law and order in microregions can and are obliged to do a great deal of preventive work. They can and are obliged to--but they do not. In this connection sharp criticism was leveled against the party and soviet organizations of Gardabanskiy, Onskiy, Bolnisskiy, Khashurskiy, Tskhakayevskiy, Lanchkhutskiy, Abashskiy, Dmanisskiy, Aspindzskiy, Tsiteltskaroyskiy, Ambrolaurskiy, Tskhinvalskiy, Dzhavskiy and a number of other rayons of the republic, where the network of backup centers for the maintenance of law and order is not only not growing, but is diminishing.

It was pointed out that special attention must be paid to improving the work of people's voluntary detachments and improving their cooperation with internal affairs organs.

Serious criticism was leveled at a number of Georgian MVD services whose activities still do not meet today's demands. It was pointed out, in particular, that the work of the preventive service specially set up under the criminal investigation department is ineffective, and that the activities of divisional militia inspectors are organized unsatisfactorily.

Despite repeated demands to improve the work of the state Motor Vehicle Inspectorate [GAI] and to put an end to violations of socialist legality, rudeness, and an inattentive attitude toward citizens on the part of GAI workers, the Georgian MVD GAI Department has still not changed its work style.

Tasks of raising the work standards of court organs were also at the center of the conference participants' attention. Their work has been giving rise to many complaints for a number of years. There has not, however, been a businesslike reaction to criticism. Many mistakes are committed in the practice of court organs, and the preventive activity of people's courts has deteriorated considerably this year. The Georgian Ministry of Justice and its Court Organs Administration have not drawn proper conclusions from the criticism leveled, for example, at the court organs activities in summing up their work in the first half of 1978.

It was pointed out at the conference that many serious shortcomings in the activities of party, soviet and public organizations aimed at strengthening law and order could be avoided if all establishments and departments fulfilled more purposefully the resolution of the eighth Georgian CP Central Committee Plenum. As is known, the plenum outlined a number of specific measures to combat negative phenomena and strengthen party and state discipline. In particular, it obliged all the republic's party organizations to lead work systematically and daily on strengthening discipline, legality, and law and order. And results can be seen where the plenum decisions are being implemented and where they have been adopted. Tbilisi Gorkom and certain other gorkoms and raykoms which systematically tackle questions connected with the activities of administrative organs serve as an example.

The effectiveness of work on preventing violations of the law and crime, it was said at the conference, must be taken into account when summing up socialist competition among the republic's rayons and cities.

Successes and achievements in establishing model public order are inseparable from successes in economic work aimed at fulfilling and overfulfilling the targets of the 10th 5-Year Plan.

The republic's gorkoms, raykoms, soviet ispolkoms and administrative organs, the conference participants emphasized, must make every effort to secure a noticeable rise in the standard of all work connected with preventing violations of the law and establishing model public order in every city and rayon of the republic.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION SERVICES VIEWED ON ANNIVERSARY

LD030851 [Editorial Report LD] Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 22 October 1978 carries on page 4 a 1,400-word article by Armenian Internal Affairs Minister Yea. Patalov entitled "Loyal to their Duty," pegged to the 60th anniversary of the Soviet criminal investigation service and describing the history and current activities of the Armenian criminal investigation service. The article says: "The social roots of criminality have long been eradicated in our country. Nevertheless, criminal investigation officers have not been left 'unemployed.' They need solid knowledge of our party policy and must skillfully investigate social, economic scientific and technical training, legal and other problems. All this aids more efficient and consistent struggle against all the unpleasant phenomena which, unfortunately, are still frequently encountered in our lives."

MINISTERS REPLACED IN KIRGIZIA, TADZHIKISTAN

LD021439 [Editorial Report LD] Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 29 October 1978 frontpages a Tadzhik Supreme Soviet Presidium decree dated 27 October appointing Sharof Makhmudov Tadzhik minister of justice and on page 4 a TADZHIKTA report that the Tadzhik Supreme Soviet Presidium has released Sultan Radzhabov from the duties of Tadzhik minister of justice in connection with a transfer to other work.

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 26 October 1978 publishes on page 3 the 500-word obituary of Kirgiz Procurements Minister Tenti Orozbekov, who died after a serious illness on 24 October in his 57th year.

GOMELSKIY OBKOM VIEWS PLEDGES, REPLACES FIRST SECRETARY

LD311343Y Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 21 Oct 78 p 1 LD

[Excerpts] BELTA--Gomel, 20 October--An obkom plenum today discussed the question "on the tasks of the oblast's party committees and organizations in successfully fulfilling the plans and socialist pledges for the third year of the 5-year plan and worthily greeting the 60th anniversary of the Belorussian SSR and CP." The report was delivered by obkom Second Secretary F.A. Tsekhanovich.

Organizational questions were considered at the plenum. V.A. Gvozdev was released from the duties of obkom first secretary and Bureau member in connection with a transfer to other work. Yu. M. Khusainov, who previously worked as obispolkom chairman, was elected obkom first secretary.

A.N. Aksenov, second secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, participated in the work of the plenum.

GEORGIA'S SAMTREDSKIY RAYKOM REPLACES FIRST SECRETARY

LD021247Y Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 26 Oct 78 p 2 LD

[Text] GRUZINFORM--A. Samtredskiy Raykom plenum has been held to discuss an organizational question.

The plenum relieved Comrade Sh. D. Tsagareyshvili of the duties of Samtredskiy Raykom first secretary and Bureau member in connection with his transfer to other work.

The plenum elected Comrade T. Sh. Imedadze Samtredskiy Raykom first secretary and Bureau member.

Comrade D.I. Patiashvili, secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, participated in the plenum and delivered a speech.

BRIEFS

FOREIGN POLICY CONFERENCE--A 2-day all-union scientific conference on topical tasks for the study and propaganda of the history of Soviet foreign policy and international relations was held recently in Kiev. Academician Tronko, vice president of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, addressed the conference. Academician (Narechnik), director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of the History of the USSR and chairman of the USSR Academy of Sciences Scientific Council for the History of Soviet Foreign Policy and International Relations, delivered a report. The conference also heard reports by prominent Moscow and Kiev scientists who specialize in Soviet foreign policy and present-day international relations. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 26 Oct 78 AU]

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

FINANCE MINISTRY, GOSBANK DECREE DRAW FOR BOND REPAYMENT

LD022312Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 2 Nov 78 LD

[Text] At the USSR Ministry of Finance and the USSR Gosbank: In accordance with an instruction from the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, the Soviet Ministry of Finance and Gosbank have decreed that on 3 November 1978 in Moscow, the second drawing for repayment of bonds of the third state loan for the development of the USSR's national economy, issued in 1948 to the amount of R600 million, will be held. Official tables for this drawing will be published in the central newspapers on 28 November, and payments from savings banks of state loan bonds drawn for repayment will take place starting 29 November 1978.

KAZAKH OBKOM PLENUM DISCUSSES ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

LD021251Y Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 25 Oct 78 p 2 LD

[Text] Ust-Kamenogorsk, KAZTAG--A Kazakhstan obkom plenum has discussed the oblast party organization's tasks in further improving environmental conservation. The report was delivered by A. K. Protozanov, obkom first secretary.

He and those who spoke in the debate analyzed the activity of party, soviet and economic organizations in environmental conservation. At enterprises in the oblast center and in Zyryanovsk and Leninogorsk, purification installation have been constructed, water circulation schemes are being introduced and technological discipline has been enhanced. They also noted shortcomings in the struggle for pure water and air basins and outlined specific measures to eliminate them.

BRIEFS

OIL POLLUTION BARRIER--A new boom defense has been commissioned in the maritime petroleum port of the Pimorskoye steamship line. It is intended to protect the waters of the bay from petroleum pollution and is the largest such structure in the ports of the USSR Ministry of the Maritime Fleet. [Vladivostok Maritime Service in Russian to the Pacific Far East 0700 GMT 30 Oct 78 OW]

MAGADAN TRANSPORTATION MEETING--A meeting of representatives of the USSR Ministry of the Maritime Fleet, the Far Eastern and Sakhalin steamship lines, the Far Eastern Railway and the USSR Gossnab was recently held at the Magadan Obkom to discuss operations of the Magadan transportation center. Commenting on the meeting, Nikolay Alekseyevich Starostin, chief of the Magadan seaport, said that because of the oblast's rapid economic development it is important that all necessary cargoes are delivered to the oblast. Unfortunately the oblast has not been receiving the necessary quantities of cargo and the meeting was held to discuss this problem as well as the question of expanding the Magadan seaport. The meeting decided to put into operation a container terminal at the sixth mooring in the port by 1980 and to construct the seventh mooring by 1981. The meeting also devoted much attention to organization of container transportation, which has been increasing slowly until now. [Vladivostok Maritime Service in Russian to the Pacific Far East 0700 GMT 21 Oct 78 OW]

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

CSA: GRAIN HARVEST SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED IN UKRAINE

LD021636Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1445 GMT 2 Nov 78 LD

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration reports: Rural workers of the Ukrainian SSR today, having grown a good harvest of grain crops, completed the harvest in an organized manner and overfulfilled the plan for grain sales to the state. The state granaries have received from the Ukrainian sovkhozes and kolkhozes 17.62 million tons of grain. A total of 12.7 million tons of wheat, the valuable food crop, have been delivered; this is 172 [figure as heard] percent of the plan. The tasks for procurement of strong types of wheat have been substantially overfulfilled.

The sovkhozes and kolkhozes of the Ukraine have supplied for theselves enough seeds for the harvest of the fourth year of the 5-year plan. Although the total volume of grain procurement was overfulfilled, the republic's farms did not fulfill the tasks for sales of corn and groats crops.

Sales of grain to the state are continuing.

MOSCOW RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 2 NOV

LD030534 [Editorial Report LD] Mosoow Domestic Service at 1900 GMT on 2 November reports that farmers of Kemerovskaya Oblast and Kalmytskaya ASSR have fulfilled their socialist pledges for grain crop deliveries to the state. Kemerovskaya Oblast has delivered 323,000 tons of grain crops; farms in Kalmytskaya ASSR have delivered 316,000 tons, which is three times the planned amount. The radio also reports that farmers in the Kazakh SSR have delivered 16.7 million tons of grain crops to the elevators.

RSFSR AGRICULTURE MINISTER SPEAKS ON NON-CHERNOZEM ZONE

LD012358Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 1 Nov 78 LD

[Report delivered by RSFSR Minister of Agriculture Florentyev--date not given--at public political readings "On the Experience and Prospects of the Non-Chernozem Zone" in Moscow--recorded]

[Summary] Much has been done to build up the material and technical base of kolkhozes and sovkhozes here, as elsewhere in the country, over the last 12 or 13 years. The economy of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes has been strengthened in recent years, labor productivity has increased by more than 60 percent and farmers' wages have risen. "One may conclude therefore that agriculture in the Non-Chernozem Zone has made great strides since March 1965. All the same, its level of development cannot be considered adequate. Each year, a large quantity of milk, meat and poultry products must be brought into the zone's towns and industrial centers from other oblasts of our republic, and even from the country as a whole. Yet the Non-Chernozem Zone is, after all, one of the country's major industrial oblasts with a high population density. This has given rise to highly complex tasks designed to strengthen the agricultural sector of this densely populated oblast so as to more fully meet the growing demands of the population for food products, primarily dairy and sour milk products, fresh beef and pork, eggs and poultry, fresh vegetables, potatoes and other products perishable in transit. There are highly favorable conditions in the Non-Chernozem Zone for coping with these tasks, since it is a vast agricultural oblast with enormous potential for the development of production.

"It would of course be wrong to make light of the problem of making rapid advances in the agriculture of the Non-Chernozem Zone. Realization of the zone's great potential and a further marked increase in the countryside's rate of growth are dependent upon overcoming a number of major difficulties, and require additional major capital investment and material and technical resources."

KIEV RADIO REPORTS ON HARVESTING PROGRESS IN UKRAINE

AU021226 [Editorial Report AU] Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian at 1800 GMT on 31 October notes that Zaporozhskaya Oblast machine operators are about to complete corn gathering for grain. The state has already been sold 21,000 tons of grain. Dnepropetrovskava Oblast farms are reported to have completed sunflower harvesting on the total area exceeding 220,000 hectares. The yields in Nikopolskiy and Apostolovskiy rayons are the highest. This year the oblast is expected to significantly surpass the sunflower seed delivery plan.

Kiev Domestic Service in Russian at 0900 GMT on 1 November estimates Khmelnitskaya Oblast sugar beet deliveries at more than 3.5 million tons. According to the same newscast, Crimean farmers are about to complete the harvest of corn for grain, Krasnogvardeyskiy Rayon per-hectare yields averaging 69 quintals of corn grain.

Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian at 0810 GMT on 2 November quotes Kiev dailies as saying that "By 1 November the Ukraine's kolkhozes and sovkhozes had trucked 44.6 million tons of sugar beets." Trucking operations are said to be poorly organized in Ivano-Frankovskaya, Odesskaya, Zhitomirskaya, Vinnitskaya and other oblasts.

BRIEFS

PRIMORYE FODDER CROP HARVEST--Harvesting of Japanese millet has been completed in live-stock-breeding farms of Primorye. This annual plant in the grass family is used mainly for autumn fodder procurement. Excellent yields of up to 4 tons of hay per hectare have been achieved. To further expand the areas sown to this grass five specialized seed cultivating state farms have been established in the Ussuri River basin. They have already prepared more than 100 tons of the Ussuriyskaya variety of this grass. The variety is well adapted to the monsoon climate of primorye and can yield two harvests of the fodder crop annually. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0935 GMT 30 Oct 78 OW]

JEWISH OBLAST FALL PLOWING--Yesterday the Jewish Autonomous Oblast fulfilled its seasonal plan for fall plowing, having prepared more than 136,000 hectares for next year's harvest. [Khabarovsk Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 31 Oct 78 OW]

PARTY, STATE ORGANS CONGRATULATE SPACEFLIGHT PARTICIPANTS

LD021522Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 2 Nov 78 LD

[Greetings message from the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers to the scientists, designers, engineers, technicians and workers as well as all collectives and organizations that participated in the preparation and implementation of the prolonged spaceflight of the orbital research complex Salyut-6-Soyuz, and to Cosmonauts Vladimir Vasilyevich Kovalenok and Aleksandr Sergeyevich Ivanchenkov]

[Text] Dear Comrades: Our socialist homeland has achieved a new outstanding success in space research and mastering space. The Soviet Cosmonauts Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov, on the eve of the 61st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, have completed the longest manned flight in the history of cosmonautics, lasting 140 days. They have carried out a great program of research and experiments.

The peoples of all countries have been following with tremendous attention the unprecedented flight of the research complex Salyut-6-Soyuz. During this time dockings with the Salyut-6- station were made by the spacecraft Soyuz-29, Soyuz-30 and Soyuz-31, and the automatic cargoship Progress-2, Progress-3 and Progress-4. Redocking [perestykovka] of the Soyuz-31 spacecraft was also carried out. These flights have convincingly demonstrated the high level of our country's space technology, which has enabled most complex scientific and technical tasks to be successfully resolved and also shown the high efficiency of servicing the orbital complex with the aid of piloted and automatic cargo craft.

The reliable operation of the systems, units and apparatus onboard the orbital complex Salyut-6-Soyuz throughout the entire flight has enabled the planned program to be completed win its entirety. The cosmonauts carried out a variety of scientific, technical, medical and biological research and experiments. They accomplished a space walk. In accordance with the natural resources research program and the program for studying the environment, the earth's surfaces and the world oceans were regularly photographed. A considerable role was allotted to technological experiments studying materials in space. New systems and instruments intended for future space apparatus were successfully tested.

In accordance with the Intercosmos program, international crews worked onboard the Salyut-6-Soyuz complex with the participation of cosmonauts from the Polish People's Republic and the GDR. They also fully completed the program of scientific research and experiments worked out jointly by scientists of the Soviet Union, Poland and the GDR.

The flights by international crews comprise a new, shining example of the fruit cooperation among the socialist countries in science and technology and space research for peaceful ends by the countries partdcipating in the Intercosmos program.

The creation of the Salyut-6-Soyuz orbital complex and the implementation during a flight lasting more than a year of a broad program of research work has made a major contribution toward contemporary space science and technology.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers warmly congratulate Vladimir Vasilyevich Kovalenok and Aleksandr Sergeyevick Ivanchenkov on their excellent fulfillment of the complex and responsible spaceflight.

We cordially congratulate the scientists, designers, engineers, technicians, workers, specialists at the Cosmodrome and Flight Control Center and the command-measurement and search-and-rescue complex, as well as all collectives and organizations responsible for the creation, preparation, launching and conduct of the flights of the Salyut-6 station, Soyuz-29, Soyuz-30 and Soyuz-31, and the automatic cargo craft Progress-2, Progress-3 and Progress-4.

We wish you, dear comrades, new achievements in studying and mastering space for the benefit of our homeland and all mankind.

Participants Thank Party, State

LD021528Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 2 Nov 78 LD

[Text] The Soviet scientists, designers, engineers, technicians, workers and cosmonauts who took part in preparing, launching and implementing the flight of the manned orbiting station Salyut-6, the Soyuz-29, Soyuz-30 and Soyuz-31 spacecraft, and the Progress-2, Progress-3 and Progress-4 automatic cargoships have expressed profound gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers for their warm words of congratulations.

The implementation by Comrades Kovalenok and Ivanchenkov of the 140-day orbital flight, the letter of thanks states and the visits to the scientific research complex by two international crews with the participation of cosmonauts from the Polish People's Republic and the GDR constitute a great achievement for Soviet science and technology. During the Salyut-6 orbital station's flight, which lasted more than a year, and also in the related flights by the Soyuz manned craft and the Progress cargoship, all their onboard systems, units and apparatus worked faultlessly and displayed hign operational qualities..

The results of the scientific, technical, medical and biological research and experiments onboard the Salyut-6-Soyuz orbital complex are being processed and will be used in various branches of the science, technology and national economy of the USSR and other socialist community countries.

The implementation of the uniquely complex and prolonged space program with the participation of Comrades Kovalenok and Ivanchenkov and the two international crews opens up further prospects for the creation and insuring of permanent functioning for long-term manned orbital complexes with replacement crews.

We assure the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers that we will continue to work fruitfully to resolve the tasks set by the 25th Congress in the further exploration of space and in expanding research in the use of space equipment for the study of natural resources, in meteorology, oceanology, astronomy, navigation and communications and for other needs of science and the national economy.

Cosmonauts Receive State Awards

LD021555Y Moscow TASS in English 1535 GMT 2 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 2, TASS--The title of Hero of the Soviet Union has been conferred on Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov for the successful completion of a long space flight aboard the orbital research complex Salyut-6-Soyuz and for the courage and heroism displayed by them. They were also awarded the Order of Lenin and the Gold Star Medal which go with this title. The two cosmonauts ended today the longest ever, 140-day piloted flight.

Aleksandr Ivanchenkov, who made his first flight, has been given the title of Flier-Cosmonaut of the USSR.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN SPACE RESEARCH HAILED

LD311510Y Mowcow TASS International Service in Russian 0542 GMT 31 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 31 Oct, TASS--The Soviet Union is consistently pursuing cooperation in space, Anatoliy Pokrovskiy writes in PRAVDA. This has been confirmed by recent events, he stresses.

The longest space expedition in history is coming to an end on Salyut-6. Onboard this station representatives of the CSSR, Poland and the GDR have worked together with Soviet cosmonauts. The unmanned Soviet stations Venera-11 and Venera-12 are flying to the "morning star" and part of their equipment was made by French experts. The 18th satellite in the Intercosmos series went into orbit recently, and this will be used for carrying out joint experiments by representatives from Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the USSR and Czechoslovakia. The Soviet artificial earth satellites Radio-1 and Radio-2 have now been put at the disposal of radio hams in the Soviet Union and the whole world.

The commentary notes that space research has now become one of the main highways of the scientific and technological revolution. It is being used to solve truly global issues of environmental protection, communications, meterology and so on. The effectiveness of this research is being raised thanks to the integrated approach, combining scientific efforts and the material and technical potential of various countries. This is possible only in conditions of detente.

That is why, Anatoliy Pokrovskiy writes, it is very symbolic that at the present session of the UN General Assembly, the attention of which is centered on issues concerning disarmament, the problems of leveloping international cooperation in peacefully opening up space were discussed. The participants in the UN discussion pointed out that it is essential to regard such cooperation as an important part in strengthening peace and improving the mutual understanding of peoples. They affirmed that cooperation in space research meets the interests of all mankind. The Soviet Union, Anatoliy Pokrovskiy stresses, is doing everything possible to make the opening up in space to serve these aims.

1 NOV CENTRAL ASIAN EARTHQUAKE FORECAST BY SEISMOLOGISTS

LD021744Y Moscow TASS in English 1520 GMT 2 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Tashkent, November 2, TASS--The first report on an approaching earthquake, which took place in the Alai Valley in the south Tienshan (Central Asia) on the night of November 1-2, was transmitted six hours before the earth tremor. The warning was flashed by the Tashkent seismic station. The earthquake had a force of 9 points (on a 12-point scale) at its epicenter. This added greatly to our confidence that the place and time of an earth tremor can be, in many cases, forecast in advance, Valentin Ulomov, Deputy-Director of the Institute of Seismology, Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan, said to a TASS correspondent. Several days before the earthquake, he said, we began receiving disquieting data from the earthquake-forecast polygon. Geomagnetic and geoelectric changes as well as changes of hydrodynamic and hydrogeochemical indices of subsoil waters were registered. In a number of wells, there was a change in the output of subterranean springs and in the content of gas and minerals in them.

These signs of forthcoming seismic activity were discovered by Soviet scientists after the Tashkent earthquake of 1966.

After analysing the flow of incoming data, Tashkent seismologists reported to the Institute of Geophysics, the Academy of Sciences of the USSR on November 1, six hours before the earthquake, about an expected earth tremor.

This information was received from the polygon in the Ferghana Valley which lies closest to the earthquake epicenter. The Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan has two more such polygons, one in the area of Tashkent and the other in the Kyzylkum Desert. All of them lie within the south Tienshaw seismic zone, one of the most active in Central Asia.

SCIENTISTS USE RADAR TO SOUND SPITZBERGEN GLACIERS

LD030835Y Moscow IZVESTIYA IN Russian 24 Oct 78 Morning Edition p 2 LD

[S. Korepanov report: "Helicopters Over the Glaciers"]

[Text] The USSR Academy of Sciences Geography Institute glaciology expedition has completed its latest fieldwork season on Spitzbergen.

It was no accident that the scientists chose Spitzbergen for their research. It is one of the most remote lands in the Arctic Ocean. Only here is it possible to observe almost all types and forms of glaciers encountered on our planet.

"The present work continues many years of research, the foundation of which was laid in 1965," expedition chief Ye. Zinger said. "Together with traditional methods of glacier research we are also using new ones--deep heat-aided drilling, taking ice core samples for isotope and geochemical analysis, radar sounding from the air....The latter method makes it possible, using radio waves, to measure the thickness of glaciers and to draw up relatively detailed charts of the topography below the ice. Last year we were the first people of Spitzbergen to test and now to have adopted special apparatus for sounding glaciers from the air, developed at the Mari polytechnical institute. Its use has made the research tasks much simpler. Whereas it once took weeks to measure the thickness of glaciers, now helicopters can perform this task in minutes."

The aerial sounding carried out under the leadership of candidate of Geological and Minerological Sciences Yu. Macheret has produced extraordinarily interesting data. It transpires that the thickness of one of the largest glacier systems--the Recherche and (Tourell)--reaches 420 meters. Their basal ports are hence below sea level on much of their length.

Several flights were made over the southern part of Spitzbergen, over the Horn and Hamberg glaciers. Some scientists believe that they cover a subglacial strait. Airborne radar scanning will help verify this hypothesis.

SHCHERBITSKIY ADDRESSES KIEV MILITARY DISTRICT COUNCIL

LD021719Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 31 Oct 78 p 1 LD

[Correspondent Lt Col V. Parfenov report: "Increased Combat Skill"]

[Text] Red Banner Kiev Military District--The district's Military Council has summed up the results of the training year. Reports were delivered by Army General I. Gerasimov, commander of the district's troops, and Col Gen V. Dementyev, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the District. They noted that servicemen in units and military training institutions have worked with great intensity and achieved new successes in combat improvement. Field and flying skills have increased notably in the district's troops and the number of masters of military affairs has risen. Some 66 percent of servicemen have improved their grade qualifications. The district's Military Council session was addressed by V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee.

PAVLOVSKIY ADDRESSES GROUND FORCES MILITARY COUNCIL

LD030855Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Oct 78 p 2 LD

[correspondent report: "Exacting Appraisal of Achievements"]

[Text] The struggle to further improve the quality and efficiency of combat and political training is the main trend in the work of military cadres this training year--the 60th year of the Soviet Armed Forces. For instance, the M.I. Kalinin Taman Guards Motorized Division, initiator of the leading formation movement, has successfully completed the training year. Along with other formations it has been awarded the Ground Forces Military Council Challenge Red Banner.

This was announced at a session of the Ground Forces Military Council which examined the results of combat and political training. The Military Council, which met in an atmosphere of exacting appraisal of achievements, analyzed in depth the indicators in all aspects of combat training, disclosed the causes of existing shortcomings and set out ways to eliminate them. The session was addressed by Army General I. Pavlovskiy, USSR deputy defense minister and commander in chief of Ground Forces.

TURKMENISTAN MEETING MARKS CIVIL DEFENSE ANNIVERSARY

LD270845Y Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 19 Oct 78 p 4 LD

[M. Zuyev report: "Civil Defense Review"]

[Excerpt] A review of paramilitary formations devoted to the 46th anniversary of the USSR civil defense system has been held in Bezmeniye. Paramilitary civil defense formations from the city's industrial enterprises, institutions, educational establishments and schools formed ranks on the stadium slope.

L.V. Semenchukov, secretary of the Turkmenistan CP Gorkom, delivered an introductory speech. K. Sh. Shirmedov, chief of the city's civil defense staff and chairman of the Bezmeniye Gorispolkom; S.I. Knatko, war veteran and holder of many combat awards, and others addressed congratulations and wishes for successes to those taking part in the review and the guests at the festive events.